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## PRESIDENT ISSUES APPEAL IN BEHALF OF LAW AND RIGHT

Mr. Wilson, in an Address to His Fellow-Countrymen, Condemns Mob Action of All Kinds, Especially Lynching

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today, in a statement addressed to his fellow-countrymen, denounced mob spirit and mob action, called upon the nation to show the world that, while it fights for democracy on foreign fields, it is not destroying democracy at home. The President referred not alone to mob action against those suspected of being enemy aliens or enemy sympathizers; he denounced most emphatically mob action of all sorts, especially lynching; and, while he did not refer specifically to lynchings of Negroes in the South, it is known that he included them in his characterization of mob spirit as "a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice."

It is known that the lynchings of Negroes, as well as attacks upon those suspected of being enemies or sympathizers, have been used by the German propaganda throughout Central and South America as well as in Europe, to contend that the pretensions of the United States as a champion of democracy are a sham.

Deeply concerned by the situation, the President decided to address his fellow-countrymen, and to declare that "every mob contributes to German lies about the United States that her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by way of calumny."

The President's statement in full follows:

My Fellow Countrymen: I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

"I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations, because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law, and has made lynchings of her armies. Lynchings smother her discreditable example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but is a traitor, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that the nation cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away."

"I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who love America, and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will cooperate—not passively, merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to all things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privilege of liberty and self-government.

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."

WOODROW WILSON.

## BRITISH PRINCE AT VICTORIA, B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Prince Arthur of Connaught spent a busy time today inspecting the various military establishments as well as addressing a party of returned soldiers from the steps of the Parliament buildings. For the latter ceremony a guard of honor was provided, the event being witnessed by some thousands of people. Prince Arthur spoke to the veterans individually, and in the course of an address, told them of having served with the Canadians at the front, and of his pride in having been able to be with them.

## CROWN PRINCE'S DESPERATE TASK

He Is Throwing All Reserves He Can Get Into Soissons-Rheims Salient in Effort Either to Hold It or Extricate His Forces

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German military critics have given up the force of maintaining that General Foch's counter-offensive has ended in a great German success. All that blague is now left to the papers. General von Ardenne, who has been the chief offender in belittling the American troops, now confesses to the fact that it would be a dangerous self-deception to deny that the offensive of General Foch in the Aisne-Marne region has brought him remarkable successes. General von Ardenne thinks that the scene of operations will soon shift to the north coast, but that remains to be seen. Indeed, judging by the fact that nine divisions of reserves have had to be detached from the army group of the Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria and a division from the eastern end of the line, in order to support the German Crown Prince's abortive drive on Paris, it does not look particularly as if the Crown Prince Ruprecht would be in a much better condition to undertake a new advance than the German Crown Prince himself.

The German Crown Prince, as a matter of fact, is grabbing every reserve he can get, and flinging it in to the Soissons-Rheims front in a desperate effort to hold up the Allies' attack. He has every reason for this, because the advance of the Franco-American troops to Culchy-la-Ville and Bény is every moment making more precarious his own advanced base at Fère-en-Tardenois, whilst his main base at Fismes, on the other leg of the salient, is being endangered by the advance of the British.

On Wednesday night the struggle stormed up more fiercely than ever, as the Allies' batteries rained their bombardment on Fère-en-Tardenois. The sound of the guns was easily heard in Paris, and all the time Foch, in spite of the resistance of the Germans, was steadily, no matter how slowly, advancing his line. The Crown Prince is really attempting a very dangerous task, that of pouring in more men to hold the salient, or failing that, to extricate the men already in. If either of his flanks goes, his divisions will be trapped, and will find it impossible to extricate themselves. But he is taking his chance of this, and, as usual, trusting to sheer numbers for safety.

General Jan Smuts of South Africa, a sane and cautious critic, declared on Wednesday, in London, that there was every reason to hope that the tide had turned for the very last time, and that the final election of the Germans had begun. If, he asks, Germany at the very height of her power could not beat the Allies before the United States came in, what chance has she, with a waning power, of beating the Allies, reinforced by the United States?

There is a great deal of talk of the closing pincers of General Foch in the press. But to close the pincers on a definitely prepared position, to which there has been ample time to bring up enormous reserves, is not so easy an undertaking in reality as on paper. The St. Mihiel salient, which has existed for two years, is an excellent example of this. Joffre and his successors have made several efforts to close the pincers here without avail. And an even better example is the still more famous Ypres salient, one of the most difficult salients imaginable to hold, a salient the holding of which caused the quarrel between Sir John French and General Sir Smith-Dorrien, but which has been held for going on three years in spite of every conceivable effort of the Germans to bite it off. If the British for two and a half years and the Germans for at least two years have been able to hold salients with narrower mouths, and of less defensible terrain than the Rheims-Soissons salient, there is no particular reason why the Germans should hold that particular salient. It is generally a question of whether the game is considered worth the candle. Sir John French held that it was, at Ypres, and as a consequence parted company with Sir Smith-Dorrien, who held that it was a useless waste of life for a purely political end. If the Crown Prince can induce von Ludendorff to give him the troops to hold the Rheims-Soissons salient, he may still hold it. In any case it will lie between von Ludendorff and Foch to decide whether the possession of the

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## SENATE DISCUSSES PEACE MOVEMENT

Debate Shows the United States Government Is Aware of Fact That New Crusade Is About to Be Launched Through Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Debate on the floor of the Senate, yesterday, brought out the fact that the United States Government is fully aware of the new peace move on the part of the Imperial German Government. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, made the statement on the Senate floor that "Germany is about to launch another peace crusade, now through Italy." As Italy is one of the Allies that are fighting Germany, the intimation that a peace move might come through that country, resulted in considerable surprise. Later, however, Senator Lewis explained that it was through the Vatican that the peace feelers were to be put out. Not only is this country aware of the contemplated move, he said, but it has definite knowledge of the nature of the terms to be held out as a basis for discussion.

The Senator from Illinois went on to say that the slightest consideration of the new proposals about to be made would show that this sinister move by the German Government was nothing but propaganda intended to affect whatever disaffected elements there were in the countries fighting Germany. "The aim of Germany," he declared, "is to arrive at a settlement by the restoration of the status quo in the West, while preserving to herself a free hand over all the millions of peoples in the East, with a view to using the wealth and resources of these peoples for another formidable onslaught on world civilization. It would be the merest simplicity," Senator Lewis added, "to imagine that a purpose so sinister and apparent should receive the slightest consideration at the hands of the allied governments."

Sensors Sherman and Thomas reviewed the problem from a different angle, the former taking the position that this is not a time to talk or think of peace but to think in terms of war for the absolute final and complete overthrow of German militarism. "which," he declared, "must be destroyed from the earth as the one and great prerequisite of permanent world peace."

Senator Thomas viewed with concern the industrial unrest both here and in Great Britain, which, he said, was interfering seriously with vital war activities at the very time when the allied armies were covering themselves with glory. The Senator from Colorado maintained that the gravest danger to the Allies is not from the German Army but from the letting down of production at home, owing to the frequency of strikes and the absolute immunity to the strikers, especially in this country.

## RULING EXPECTED ON EXEMPTIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An early ruling by the War Department on the question of exempting from the draft essential employees of shipping companies was predicted today by Franklin D. Moore, president of the New York and Porto Rico Line, and a member of the United States Shipping Board's special committee on classification of maritime workers. He said that the personnel of many American shipping companies had been seriously affected by recent inroads of conscription.

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## STRIKING POLITICAL CHANGE IN GERMANY

LONDON, England (Friday)—A striking and revolutionary political change has just been made in Germany, says a Daily Mail dispatch from Berlin. Very quietly and unostentatiously, it is added, full executive and state rights have been granted to the Imperial General Staff. This means, it is declared, that the civil and military executives have been placed on an equal basis.

## HEALTH INSURANCE OPPOSED BY LABOR

Proposal Before Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Is Regarded by Union Leaders as Leading to Assessing Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Organized labor is entirely out of accord with the attitude some members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention have taken on the subject of social health insurance. A proposed article of amendment to the State Constitution giving the General Court authority to establish "systems of social health insurance" which has been given its first reading in the convention, is not receiving the support of organized labor, according to Henry Sterling, legislative agent for the Massachusetts branch, American Federation of Labor, because under its broad terminology it may lead to a system of assessing workers.

The Boston Central labor union has, in fact, formally protested against the proposed amendment, known as the Washburn amendment, adopting a resolution at its recent meeting branding the proposition as unfair to the laboring man and to women. A committee of the union was authorized to actively oppose its adoption by the convention.

The attitude of labor toward this amendment is significant in view of the investigation of the social health insurance movement which has been undertaken by the American Federation of Labor pursuant to instructions by its national convention held at St. Paul, Minn., in June. The national convention expressed the sentiment, in a resolution, that the movement is not friendly to labor and that its free employment of funds in many states tends "suspicion" to its activities.

"Labor has not asked for this amendment," stated Mr. Sterling in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "notwithstanding that it is being advocated by one of the workmen of the Commonwealth. The Washburn resolution goes much too far, from the labor standpoint. We have no interest in seeing it placed before the voters next November for acceptance or rejection. In fact we would sooner see it rejected by the convention itself."

"The Washburn resolution is too broad. It is not sufficiently specific in its terms. It apparently includes authority for the Legislature to set up systems of contributory health insurance. Labor strongly opposes this form of contributory insurance."

"Organized labor is ready to go only a small part of the distance contemplated in the Washburn resolution. We desire a system of non-contributory age pensions, under which the workmen will not be assessed. We also would like an amendment that will make workmen's compensation compulsory upon all employers of labor. At present the law is accepted about 85 per cent of the industrial plants. We wish to have the remaining 15 per cent required to come within the scope of the existing law."

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## BRITISH PREMIER ON THE FOOD SITUATION

Mr. Lloyd George Compliments Mr. Hoover — Says Demand for Tonnage Is Increasing — Urges Rigid Food Economy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The food controllers of all the allied countries were entertained by the government at dinner at the Carlton Hotel yesterday, the Premier himself being present, together with the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph MacClay, Capt. Sir Charles Bathurst, and Lord Crawford. Mr. Clynnes, who presided, referred to himself and the French and Italian food controllers as "a triple alliance," having constantly to appeal to a fourth great food controller, whose relation to them was that of benefactor and supplier of food for which they were constantly appealing. They wanted, he remarked, to keep on good terms with men who delivered the goods. He was able to announce that reserves are now so satisfactory that coupons for bacon can be abolished, and he expressed gratitude to the United States for removing the artificial restrictions on that very valuable commodity.

He also pointed out, as extraordinary evidence of the great improvement in the food situation in Great Britain, the fact that the trade union congress agenda, just published, contains in all its many pages no single hint of complaint regarding the food situation.

Food controllers of allied nations, he concluded, recognized that there must be a common table and sacrifices which all must equally share.

The Premier, in proposing a toast to the American, Italian and French food controllers, said, amid laughter, that Mr. Hoover represented there, not merely the great republic of the West, but it might also be said, he represented providence. He recalled that he first met Mr. Hoover at the end of 1914, remarking that centuries seemed to have passed, since when he reviewed the gigantic events that had occurred in the interval. Mr. Hoover came to him then concerning the relief of distress in the invaded territories of Belgium and Northern Europe, a great errand of mercy, which he discharged, not merely with zeal, but with sympathy and tenderness, coupled with efficiency, that would make his name memorable and beloved for ages to come. Now he was chief food controller of that great country to which, after four years of anxiety and worries and trials of the great war, the Allies are looking with hope, and what he achieved in coming to Europe's rescue during the last few months was a notable triumph for himself and for the people of America. When the latter had a harvest not quite equal to their means, Mr. Hoover persuaded not merely millions, but tens of millions, in the United States to allow their beautiful wheat to pass through their doors, that it might come to the doors of the suffering population in Europe.

That was a great act of sacrifice worthy of the great people Mr. Hoover so adequately and worthily represents.

Referring to the difficulties and achievements of the French and Italian food controllers, the Premier declared that had it not been for the women of France, that country's sufferings would have been greater than were, and said he knew well how great Italy's difficulties had been, in some respects, the greatest of all, but he also knew Signor Crespi's admirable arrangements had not merely alleviated distress in many respects, but had also given the population realization that they were all getting a fair share of the country's resources.

He could not add much more, he continued, except to join with Mr. Hoover in the psalm of triumph he sang at the Guild Hall regarding the security of our food resources for the future. I think we may say, Mr. Lloyd George said, that, whatever is either on or off the coupon, starvation is off. The submarine campaign, on which Germany gambled, the greatest and wildest gamble in history—for she put the whole of her destiny on that gamble, has stopped as far as any chance of starving the Allied countries is concerned, it has definitely failed. After drawing a favorable comparison between the rations in Great Britain and in Germany, the Premier sounded a note of warning, however, America, he pointed out, is sending over a great army, and the transport of men and supplies will absorb more and more tonnage, and while the demand on shipping is increasing enormously, there is no production of shipping that will equal it unless the needful economy in food and every other commodity is kept firmly in view.

"We are learning many things in this war," the Premier concluded. "We are learning to know each other and are now beginning to discuss things as though we were members of the same family, foreigners no more."

There is a common cause, common larger, common coal cellar, and shipping is being made common, as far as triumph we shall have a common triumph we shall have a common brotherhood, which will be the surest guarantee for peace on earth and good will among men of all races."

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## SHIP CONTRACT WITH CHINA IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first contract ever entered into between the United States and China for the building of ships has been signed by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister.

By the terms of the contract the Chinese government yard at Shanghai will build four steel vessels of 10,000 tons each for this government and an option is given for the building of eight more of the same size, at a total cost of \$30,000,000.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Senator King Declares That the Disbanded Organization Has Not Stopped Its Propaganda Throughout the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the National German-American Alliance voluntarily disbanded itself, under cross-fire from Congress and under the shadow of disloyalty, there are not lacking indications that this move on the part of the alliance did not spell the end of those activities for which this body was called to task before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. After exhaustive hearings covering the activities of the hyphen alliance before and since the United States entered the war, the junior Senator from Utah, William Howard King, who had charge of the resolution for disbanding the alliance, made a report which left no room for doubt that the existence of this body constituted a grave and standing danger to the unity of the United States and to the cause for which this country entered the great war.

Many took it for granted that the disbanding of the alliance was definite and that its activities had been ended, but this, it appears, is not the case. There are unmistakable signs that, under one form or another and under one name or another, the genius of the alliance is still present. The Senator from Utah has declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, from many sections of the United States information had reached him that disloyal activities are being conducted by organizations working under the cover of high-sounding names and alleged patriotic purposes. In one place such an association will go, perhaps, by the name of the "Society for the Furtherance of Education and Freedom," in another locality one will go by the name of "Association for the Furtherance of Democracy," but, as the Senator from Utah pointed out, while some of these organizations may be bona fide, there is not the least doubt that many of them have aims and purposes which have nothing at all to do with American democracy.

In a word, the work of the National German-American Alliance to solidify the Teutonic block in the United States is being carried on.

Literature similar to that scattered broadcast under the direction of the alliance is still finding its way into many communities. Sometimes this literature is simple enough in appearance, but it invariably inculcates adherence to old-time customs which are not in vogue in this continent. It parades the prowess of the United States, and by implication at least that of Great Britain dwindles into insignificance.

Now this is a well-known trick practiced for a long time, whose aim is nothing less than to cast aspersions on the ally of the United States which has borne the burden of the day. At other times this literature takes the form of a dissertation on freedom and the rights of subject races are emphasized. In such literature, however, the Irish question is ever kept in the foreground, out of regard, it is made to be understood, for the freedom of Ireland. The reader who, he led to believe, have done so much for the cause at stake. Or sometimes again it takes the form of a testimonial to such figures as Mrs. Skeffington, who after a tour of this country is now debarred from entering Ireland by the British Government.

These are but a few of the methods pursued. Senator King has called the attention of state authorities to these activities and efforts are being made to stamp out propaganda of this character. But, as he pointed out, this is now more a matter for local and state authorities than for the national legislature which has led the way. The public libraries, he said, must be continually watched and all suspicious books and pamphlets expanded. In this respect, said Senator King, responsible authorities must be as vigilant as the sentry at a post of danger and as steadfast as a crusader.

Another peculiar angle of this propaganda is the attempt made to influence members of the national legislature and especially so those who are out for reelection. A signal illustration was afforded the other day when Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois attempted to introduce in the Congressional Record a memorial from the Friends of Irish Freedom, signed by a great number of the Senator's constituents in Chicago. The

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## HOW THE GERMANS DEAL WITH THEIR PRISONERS OF WAR

Major Fox, Who Escaped From Germany After Having Spent Three Years as a Prisoner of War, Relates His Experiences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEWPORT, England — Major Fox, an escaped prisoner of war, spoke of his experiences at a "patriotic meeting" held at Newport, Monmouthshire, Major Fox had been a prisoner in German hands for three years, and those three years had, he declared, entirely altered his views toward an enemy whom he would have wished to call noble, but whom he now knew to be utterly ignoble. It was at the first battle of Ypres that Major Fox was taken prisoner. He had been ordered to hold a certain position at all costs, and at the start he and his men had captured some 200 prisoners, together with officers. These officers were in his charge, and so friendly were his feelings toward them that he offered them refreshment all round, saying, "Jolly had luck to be captured at the beginning of a show like this." A few hours later he himself was a prisoner in German hands, and when taken to the officer who was to have charge of him, this officer turned and spat at him full in the face. From that moment began three years of insults, suffering and degradation; for 48 hours Major Fox and other prisoners on their way to Germany were kept without food or water, traveling in filthy cattle trucks. Arriving at one station a party of German ladies with supplies of hot soup opened the door of their truck, asking, "Any English there?" Yes! was the eager, hopeful answer. Immediately the door was banged to again; there was no soup for the hated English! Major Fox told his audience that he had been a soldier all his life, and had seen a great deal of warfare—he had seen atrocities committed by the man-eating tribes in Africa, by Turks and by Bulgarians—but he had never seen atrocities to equal those perpetrated by the Germans in the present war.

The following are some of the examples given by Major Fox, out of his own experience, of the treatment prisoners receive at the hands of the Germans: "Three Frenchmen—clerks from Paris—were put to work in a coal mine; they explained they were ready to do clerical work, but knew nothing of mining, but to no purpose. At the end of the day their output was naturally small, and their hands and knees were bruised and bleeding, as a result of their inexperienced efforts—punishment, 24 hours in a steam cell. The steam cell is small, and when the men are inside and the door closed, hot steam is turned on, and there is no release for 12 hours. At the end of 12 hours the door was opened, and the strongest of the three men was able to walk out, and pull a half-conscious brother after him—the third was dead. Soup was given to the survivors, and then they were ordered back—the stronger of the two being ordered to carry the other one. He refused. 'One brother died last night; I will not carry another one in to die.' The German sergeant in charge for all reply took his rifle and shot the half-stupified Frenchman before the eyes of his comrade."

"A row of prisoners of various nationalities were receiving orders. A Russian hesitated to obey, begging for some concession; the guard struck him across the face with a huge bunch of keys and then struck a British Tommy in the same way. The British Tommy hit back, his blood being up—he was flung to the ground and beaten with the butt end of rifles into a shapeless mass."

"Another prisoner, undergoing punishment, strung up to a post, his feet off the ground was shot through the head because too weak to obey an officer's order to hold his head up."

"A hut went on fire, about a dozen prisoners being inside and unable to escape—as these men came to the windows and tried to climb out they were pushed back into the flames by the German guard."

## Anglo-German Agreement Statement Regarding Exchange of Prisoners Amplified

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday) In the House of Commons yesterday Sir George Cave amplified Lord Newton's statement of the previous day concerning the Anglo-German agreement for exchange of prisoners, the substance of which he outlined while declining to state its full effect. The agreement, if ratified, will secure the repatriation of all combatants imprisoned over 18 months and of all civilians who desire it. The exchange will include all men both combatant and civilian interned in Switzerland and Holland.

The combatants will be exchanged man for man and rank for rank, and in view of the discrepancy in numbers between England and Germany additional British combatants are to be returned in specified proportions. The agreement would terminate Aug. 1, 1919, by which date it was estimated approximately 120,000 combatants and male civilians on each side would have become eligible for repatriation. Like Lord Newton, the

Minister pointed out that the agreement is subject to ratification by both governments and the German delegates made a special reservation.

Regarding the supplementary estimate for £1,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the development of the British dye-making industry, Sir Albert Stanley explained that the industry has not yet been made independent of supplies from foreign sources and stated that in addition to affording financial assistance in various ways the government proposes to permit imports of dyes into the country by license only for 10 years after the war. There was considerable criticism of this announcement.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington explained the government proposals for granting commissions to Indians in numbers proportionate to the Indian Army's expansion. India, he stated, has recruited over 1,000,000 men during the war, and the necessary arrangements are now being made regarding an offer to raise a further 300,000 during the present year.

## EDITORS TO VISIT UNITED KINGDOM

Australian Representatives Sail for Great Britain in Response to Imperial Invitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, announces that the following representatives of Australian newspapers have been chosen among others to visit Great Britain as the guests of the Imperial Government:

New South Wales—Mr. J. O. Fairfax, Sydney Morning Herald; Mr. S. Prior, editor of the Bulletin; and Mr. Campbell Jones, managing editor of the Sun.

Victoria—Mr. G. Syme, part proprietor and managing editor of the Age; Mr. J. C. Mackintosh, editor of The Australasian and relieving editor of The Argus; Mr. Frank Anstey, representing the Labour Call.

Queensland—Mr. J. J. Knight, managing editor of the Brisbane Courier.  
South Australia—Sir William Sowden, editor of the Adelaide Register.  
Western Australia—Mr. A. Carson, editor of the Western Mail and associate editor of the West Australian.  
Tasmania—Mr. W. H. Simmonds, editor of the Hobart Mercury.

Mr. T. Heney, editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, will represent Australian journalism in general. Major W. A. Whitehead, editor of the Stawell Times and vice-president of the Victorian Provincial Press Association, will represent the Australian Provincial Press.

The delegation of editors left the Commonwealth at the end of June.

## New Zealand's Delegation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau  
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand is sending some of her ablest journalists to Great Britain in response to the Imperial invitation to Dominion editors. Those who will make the trip are:

Mr. G. Fenwick, managing director of the Otago Daily Times, Dunedin, also chairman of the New Zealand Branch of the Empire Press Union.  
Mr. E. Pirani, editor of the Feilding Star and chairman of the provincial section of the Newspaper Proprietors Association of New Zealand.

Mr. W. Geddis, M. L. C., editor of the New Zealand Times, Wellington.  
Mr. C. W. Earle, editor of the Dominion, Wellington.

Mr. M. L. Reading, editor of the Lyttelton Times, Christchurch.

Mr. R. M. Hackett, editor of the New Zealand Herald, Auckland.

## ALLIED DESTROYER BASE IS INSPECTED

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland (Wednesday)—After an inspection of the allied destroyer base with Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the American Navy Department, stated to the Associated Press correspondent that he had been greatly impressed with the pulling together of the British and American naval units into one efficient anti-submarine operating force without either losing any feature of its identity. He said:

"The word 'cooperation' has been worked overtime, but the word means just that and more here. Our flotilla is just as much a unit as when it arrived, or could be at a base where there were no other ships. The same may be said of the British, yet all are working together under a British admiral who has the admiration of every officer of the fleet."

"The members of the party were guests at luncheon of the American fleet commander and then saw American sailors fitting out several giant seaplanes, watched torpedo overhauling, went over the extensive athletic grounds and viewed other activities at the base. The party left early in the evening."

"The forces here have done effective work with a combination of British experience of three years, American willingness to learn, ability to grasp conditions and determination to succeed," continued the secretary. "The spirit of the officers and men is impressive, both regarding their own work and their cooperation with the British High Command."

Mr. Roosevelt was happy over the fact that the highest British naval authority had journeyed to the base on an American destroyer and said that he believed that the day's inspection was worth more than many days spent around the conference table.

## BRITISH MINISTRY FIRM ON EMBARGO

Munition Workers on Strike Issue Long Statement of Their Case, Claiming That the Embargo Will Lessen Their Freedom

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The position in the munitions industry remains acute, for while the trade union advisory committee, which met the ministers at the Ministry of Munitions yesterday agreed to urge the workers to resume work in view of the government's undertaking to hold an inquiry into the cause of the dispute, the strike is spreading in the Midlands and the national conference of the engineering trades at Leeds, claiming to represent 300,000 munition workers, yesterday decided to call a general strike on Tuesday, if the embargo is not suspended.

Mr. Barnes, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roberts were the ministers who met the advisory committee yesterday, and at the close of the conference, resolutions passed unanimously were to the effect that, having heard the Minister of Munitions' statement, the committee was satisfied that the notice issued by the Coventry firms regarding the embargo arrangement was a distortion of the government order, and that the government, having agreed to a proposal for a committee of inquiry composed of representatives of the government, of the employers, and of the trade unions concerned, to go into the cause of the dispute, the advisory committee strongly urged the men to resume immediately and continue at work.

The phrase, "cause of dispute," it is officially stated, does not involve an embargo, and merely means an investigation will be made as to why men were offended and how they came to misunderstand the ministry's policy. The ministry's firmness in the embargo matter is illustrated by its reply to the Birmingham Joint Engineering Trades Committee, which repeated its offer to recommend the workers to resume in 14 days. The minister replied that he could not see his way to withdraw or suspend the embargo, which is necessary for the proper supplies for troops, and he hoped that in view of heavy responsibility attached to them, the Birmingham committee would again seriously consider the request of the trade union advisory committee that all men should resume work, bearing in mind that this resolution was taken on a clear understanding that the embargo would not be removed.

Meanwhile, although the proceedings at the Leeds conference were private, it is understood that the delegates were by no means unanimous, despite the fact that there was a majority in favor of the strike, and, in any case, it is thought the recommendation of the trade union advisory committee may have more weight with some of the rank and file than the decision of the Leeds conference. A further development yesterday was the issue by the Birmingham and district joint committee of engineering trade unions of a long statement of their case, which declares, in part, that the men regard the introduction of an embargo as this end of a scheme which will be nearly as bad as industrial conscription, and as the reintroduction of the leaving certificate in its most aggravated form, since it takes the form of a starting certificate. No assurance is given, the statement adds, that the embargo will not be extended, and it is possible suddenly to find that it has been extended from hundreds to thousands of firms, and that would mean the chaining of the skilled man to his job and abolition of the freedom of movement. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Munitions, for its part, is issuing a leaflet, headed "Notes for Workmen," setting forth, by means of question and answer, the government case.

## Strikers May Be Drafted

British Authorities to Take This Course if Dispute Continues

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The latest development in the munitions strike is the decision of the War Cabinet that if the strike continues the strikers of military age shall be drafted promptly into the army.

The strike had its origin in the deficiency of skilled labor. This deficiency necessitated the government making plans for an even distribution of labor, but some firms, by offering attractive wages, managed to secure an unfair proportion of skilled workers. The government, therefore, laid an embargo on three Coventry firms, which were told an excess of skilled hands could not be permitted.

One of these firms thereupon issued a notice saying the government embargo was meant to apply to men earning the standard district rate of pay and instructing foremen in the future to engage only semi-skilled workers. It is said the men misunderstood the purport of the embargo.

## Small Majority for Strike

LONDON, England (Friday)—The decision of the conference of members of the engineering and allied trades at Leeds yesterday, when it was voted to cease work next Tuesday if the embargo on skilled workers was not removed, was carried by a narrow majority after discussion.

The action of the conference, at which delegates representing 300,000 workers were present, amounts to defiance of the government's announcement that it will revoke the certificates of workers which exempt them from military duty.

A large number of men throughout the country are against the strike, and earnestly hope for a settlement before

the threat is executed on Tuesday. Telegrams from Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Barrow and other centers. Meanwhile, labor leaders are exerting their influence to prevent a stoppage of work which at the present juncture of the campaign in France would be considered most serious.

## AMERICAN VISITOR HONORED IN LONDON

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Burnham presided at a dinner at the Ritz Hotel tonight given by the press of Great Britain in honor of Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press.

Among the guests were Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier; Sir George H. Perley, Canadian high commissioner at London, and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. Lord Beaverbrook, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and head of the propaganda department, and Lord Northcliffe sent letters apologizing for their inability to attend.

Sir Robert Borden toasted the American Army and Navy. Sir George Reddell, in supporting him, quoted Lord Kitchener as saying that he looked forward to the entrance of the United States into the war as the most tremendous event that could occur. Sir George asked why, and Kitchener replied: "Because the Americans are so intelligent."

Lord Burnham, in toasting Mr. Stone, described him as a prophet honored in his own country, as in this, because he spread through the continent full and accurate news of the world's work, without fear or favor, without fiction or fabrication, without color or coarseness.

Mr. Stone, in replying, referred to the war preparations and activities of the United States, and said that the Americans were slow in coming into the war, but the one thing the United States did not blunder about was that she did not plunge into it until the national mind was made up. Her entry had given a sense of self-respect to her people, which was most stimulating. They had learned that the citizenry of a country can do some things better than professional soldiers, even in war time.

"Steam is up," he added; "we are moving rapidly. The whole nation is enlisted. You need not fear abatement of our activity. . . I wish you could see, as I have done, the vast work going on in France. Five locomotives are taking the lines daily. I cannot tell how vast a quantity of freight trains are following them. And the transport of troops is but a small measure of the work required. 'Nobody who has had the opportunity to investigate will doubt me that we are doing our best.'"

## GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page one)

tempt was balked by the vigilance of the Senator from Utah.

Now the most casual look at the list of names attached to this petition will lead one to wonder how so many names purely German in origin came to be associated with Irish freedom. As a matter of fact only a few of the names would be recognized by a native Irishman as peculiar to the Emerald Isle. It goes without saying that the Senator from Illinois was acting in good faith. The important thing, however, is that this formidable array of names which appealed to Senator Lewis on behalf of Ireland was really interested in doing something that might further complicate the domestic politics of Great Britain, already sufficiently delicate.

## Cash for Propaganda

George S. Viereck Said to Have Got \$100,000 From Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the pro-German publication called The Fatherland, received about \$100,000 from German sources for the promotion of German propaganda in that paper. Mr. Viereck on Thursday resigned from the Authors' League of America, and the resignation was not accepted, and he was expelled. For some time he received \$250 a week from Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. Once in a while he got \$1000 from von Bernstorff. He has bought three Liberty bonds. It is said that he testified recently to these details in the grand jury investigation of the Rumely case, which is now drawing to a close.

## Criminal Libel Charged

President of Foreign Language Paper Association Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, and who before the United States entered the war paid for a neutrality advertisement published in 200 newspapers, has been arrested, charged with criminally libeling Vaclav G. Hajek, a former agent for the Department of Justice. Hajek says a Bohemian paper called him a fugitive from justice.

## Sending of Letters Admitted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Admission that he sent mail to Germany through secret channels, for almost a year after the United States entered the war, has been made by George Sylvester Viereck, according to a statement today by Merton E. Lewis, Attorney-General of New York. Viereck claimed that the letters were innocent communications to his father in Berlin. He said he had burned the originals here.

## MR. BALFOUR ON JUGO-SLAV AIMS

British Foreign Minister Speaks in Support of the Tzecho-Slovak Cause at Great Meeting in Mansion House, London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Following the outstanding dates marked by the Rome Conference, the celebration of the Tzecho-Slovak national festival in Prague and the presentation of flags to the Tzecho-Slovak army in Paris, the ceremony in London, yesterday, illustrated anew the degree to which the movement for the liberation of the subject nationalities of Austria-Hungary is gathering momentum.

The inaugural meeting of the Serbian (Jugo-Slav) National War Aims Committee was held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and marked what Mr. Yovanovitch, the Serbian Minister in London predicted would be a historic day in the history of the Southern Slavs' struggle for freedom and national independence. His Excellency chose the occasion publicly to proclaim the Serbian or Jugo-Slav war aims, and the desire of all Jugo-Slavs for union in an independent state, which was lent to his pronouncement by the presence on the platform of the Italian, American and Japanese Ambassadors and Russian and Rumanian charges d'affaires, together with A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Crewe and Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, while the Foreign Secretary further emphasized his support by a noteworthy speech.

Others on the crowded platform included such champions of oppressed nationalities as Sir Arthur Evans, Professor Oman, Dr. Seton Watson, H. Wickham Stead and M. Franklin Bouillon, the French Deputy, while Dr. frere, recalling how, even before the war, he had been a member of the National Tzecho-Slovak Council in Paris, was able to speak with authority on their behalf.

The Serbian Minister specially welcomed the presence of his Italian confrere, recalling how, even before the war, Italy had supported Serbia and vetoed an attack on her. He then defined Serbia's war aims as a union of Jugo-Slavs, the Balkans for Balkan people, reconstruction of devastated Jugo-Slav territories, and the establishment of economic and intellectual intercourse and communications with allied countries.

Mr. Balfour in speaking in support of the pronouncement remarked that Serbia is the pivot on which the war has turned, and paid a tribute to her noble and gallant part in the struggle. Now that the world had had time, he continued, to consider what were the fundamental differences of ideals that have separated civilized mankind into two camps, they realize that the most important, perhaps, was the view of the treatment to be accorded small states by the great, and by all states to each other. The attack on Serbia and Belgium awakened the world to the danger of militarism to the future of mankind, and gradually brought in one nation after another to resist the tendencies that would throw small and great states alike, partly under Austria's heel, but really under the heel of Austria's master, the German Empire. Southeastern Europe had been the breeding ground of many disasters, and a source of anxiety to statesmen for a generation.

The natural development and evolution of a great nation, as in other parts of Europe, was shattered there by the invasion of the Turk, and what the Turk began, Austrian bureaucracy has completed, with the result that the Austrian Empire, brought together by marriage, had never welded into a homogeneous whole the elements composing it. "That in itself," Mr. Balfour said, "is a matter of the utmost import to European statesmen, but whatever ills it involves are immeasurably increased by the domination Germany has obtained over the Dual Monarchy. Hitherto, Austria-Hungary's subject nationalities have been controlled by the minority, but now that the minority has the German Empire behind it, and the possibility of Austria-Hungary's development into a homogeneous nation is shattered, while, at the same time, it is impossible to see how subject nationalities can remedy the situation by themselves."

"As to the fate awaiting them if it is not remedied, the war has made it abundantly clear that a nation within the German orbit is certain to have brought to bear on it the whole weight of the German bureaucratic and military machine devoted to crushing it into a German mold." Indeed, without a complete allied victory, Mr. Balfour saw no alternative except that every state controlled and dominated by Germany would be as Rumania now is—a mere plaything, a victim of German power. That, he said, was why he felt an effort should be made to prevent such a dark fate befalling the Balkan peninsula.

"Germany," Mr. Balfour continued, "is either deliberately or naturally incapable of believing in the ideals actuating the Allies. She talks of peace, a German peace, but does not realize there is no comparison between the consequences of an allied victory on one hand and a German victory on the other. The first would mean the spread of national ideals, development and independence proportionate with its extent; the latter would mean, in like proportion, the area of German domination—economic, cultural, political—spread as a miasma over the whole civilized world. Never before have two ideals thus been brought into collision, one from heaven and the other from hell; and on the struggle between them the fate of the world depends."

Mr. Balfour hoped that as Jugo-

Slavs and Tzecho-Slovaks were sharing the perils and dangers of the war, they would also share the advantages of what would be, not the peace of any one nation, but of civilization, and the gain of which would far outweigh the sacrifice made.

Dr. Benes subsequently emphasized the solidarity between Tzecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs and between all subject nationalities, and insisted their problems were inter-connected and could not be solved separately or without the breakup of Austria-Hungary, whose disappearance was necessary for a just and lasting peace.

Mr. Wickham Stead fully agreed, and defined Austria-Hungary as a sultanate directed by a foreign protectorate, and totally devoid of any moral purpose. "Apart from the fourth and greatest, namely ignorance, there are three forces," he said, "working for Austria-Hungary's preservation, international finance, international German Socialism and international ultramontanism—the gold, red and black international—the Pan-German colors. Unless, however, the Tzecho-Slovak State is created, London will be uninhabited in 30 years, and unless Jugo-Slavia is created, Venice will be uninhabitable within a less time, for a fresh war will be unloosed. The erection of a barrier from Danzig to the Adriatic and even to the Aegean, composed of Slav peoples with the same ideals as the Allies, alone can convince the German people that war does not pay, and prevent German militarism from rising again."

Sir George Perley, who spoke in Sir Robert Borden's unavoidable absence, and the Lord Mayor, possibly voiced the sentiments of the general public at the present stage in confessing their inability to pronounce an opinion on the case presented. Their expression of admiration for and sympathy with Serbia, however, was unrestrained, and Sir George Perley declared that anything done to remove sorrows of small nations would have Canada's hearty support.

## TZECHS IN CONTROL OF BANKS OF VOLGA

Japan Reported to Have Decided to Accept America's Proposal to Assist Tzecho-Slovak Armies in Siberia

LONDON, England (Friday)—It is announced officially here that Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Tzecho-Slovak armies in Siberia.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—With the capture of Simbirsk, on the Volga, Tzecho-Slovak troops now control not only the left bank of the river, but part of the territory on the right bank. The fall of Simbirsk, which is announced officially in a telegram from Moscow by way of Berlin, occurred after the Soviet troops had made a strong defense.

The Pravda, the official Soviet organ, commenting on the advance of the Tzechs, says:

"The rising is spreading like a patch of oil on water. May the capture of Simbirsk awaken the sleepers. Simbirsk was one of the bases of the council's power and also the corn granary. The danger is growing. It is war. The enemy is numerous and well organized. If the fall of Samara has not awakened the workers, may the fall of Simbirsk make the proletariat tremble for the path of the proletarian revolution."

Simbirsk is on the right bank of the Volga, 600 miles east of Moscow. It is an important trading center. Kazan, 150 miles north of the Volga, was reported captured by the Tzechs on July 15.

## SPRUCE LUMBER PRICE RAISE AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increases averaging \$4 a thousand feet for New England spruce lumber were authorized today by the Price-fixing Committee of the War Industries Board for the period from July 19 to Nov. 1, 1918. The prices apply to the American Government, the Allies, railroads and others customarily purchasing lumber for mill shipment, either by rail or water. They range from \$38 to \$50 a thousand feet, according to size, length and finish.



FRIDAY  
House-cleaning day! And here's a quick, easy way to make walls and woodwork spic-and-span. Make a paste of

MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS  
Apply with a damp cloth and see how quickly dirt, dust and finger marks will disappear. Better we have than any soap or cleaner and much more economical. "It's the Borax with the Soap that does the work."

At All Dealers

## LORD MORLEY ON PROBLEMS OF INDIA

Friendship Between Indians and British Exemplified in Ceremony of Unveiling Bust Presented to Former Secretary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The ceremony of unveiling the bust of Lord Morley, executed by Mr. Bruce Joy, the sculptor, presented to the former Secretary of State for India by his Indian admirers, and, in turn, presented by him to the National Liberal Club, was performed yesterday by Lady Baig. Sir M. Bhowanagsee and Sir Abbas Baig spoke of the great services rendered by Lord Morley, and of the affection of the Indian people for him, the former stating that the gift was a symbol of the love and respect for Englishmen entertained by men in a distant part of the British Empire.

Lord Morley, in reply, recalled a letter to Lord Minto, in which he spoke of the power of sympathy in his relations with the people of India. The present Sovereign of the Realm had said that sympathy was the key-word to success in holding the loyalty of and doing service for the Indians. Sympathy, continued Lord Morley, was an old substitute for wise government, but, on the other hand, no government was wise which tried to do without it. The realization of this had governed Lord Minto and himself during the time they were responsible for the government of India.

As for Mr. Montagu's reform scheme, Lord Morley said he had made himself acquainted with the general tenor and effect of the reforms, and when the question was put to him, would he refuse to take part in reforms if he thought they would lead to the establishment of an Indian Parliament, he asked what was meant by "a parliament." He did not know whether what Mr. Montagu proposed would amount to a parliament, or what sort of parliament it would be. No one could suppose for a moment that the convulsion and passion sweeping over the world was going to pass India by. No one could say that the people of India were out of all this, and wanted nothing. There were great and powerful Indians of whom that was not in the least degree true. "While we rejoice in the political progress taking place in India," he said, "let us beware of political retrogression in our own country."

Macaulay had said, "It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system, until it has outgrown our system," that was to say that, having become instructed in European knowledge, Indians might, in some future age, demand European institutions. That process, declared Lord Morley, would have to be carefully watched. Wise and just statesmen would not shrink from letting the imperial public realize all that might lie before them. Demand could not be met by dogmatic negatives. Considerate treatment was called for, whether in the form of Mr. Montagu's proposals or any others.

Mr. Montagu then spoke. The greatest tribute to Lord Morley's work in India, he said, was the fact that something more was now necessary, and wanted. Things Lord Morley and his colleagues did and taught the world, he was determined, whatever difficulty and however loud the opposition, to go on with, and to do everything in his power to place India on the indisputable road to final vindication and justification of a glorious British connection with India—responsible, complete, self-governed.

## RATES ON LUMBER RAISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Canadian railroads, under an Interstate Commerce Commission order, are permitted to increase rail and water rates on lumber moving from Canadian points to New York harbor to the basis allowed by the Railroad Administration for rates on American goods.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 13.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

METHODISTS VOTE FOR DRY LAW

The conference of Methodist leaders of the United States and Canada, which met at Lake Junaluska, N. C., in June, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for absolute prohibition during the war and during the demobilization of the army, reports The American Issue. The conference was in session to formulate plans for the evangelization of the world. The conference placed itself on record as opposed to the exemption of beer and light wines from any prohibition measure.

## VERDICT IN FAVOR OF SIR C. HOBHOUSE

Decision in Isaacs Case Exonerates Him From Charge of Libel Brought by Mr. Isaacs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The jury found a verdict for Sir Charles Hobhouse in the resumed hearing of Godfrey Isaacs' libel action, yesterday. Leslie Scott, in his closing speech to the jury, said that Sir John Simon's statement that the issue in the case was whether Sir Charles Hobhouse was a liar or not was only a secondary issue. The first issue was, Mr. Scott said, Has Sir Charles Hobhouse proved Mr. Isaacs a liar?

Regarding the defendant's counsel's statement that it was necessary to maintain the integrity of English political and public life, Mr. Scott remarked it was also necessary to maintain the honor of British commerce for which, in this case, his client stood. Mr. Scott denied the suggestion that his client's motive was blackmail and took exception to the judge's endeavor to put into Mr. Scott's lips the suggestion that the document had been forged. He did not accuse the judge of judicial unfairness, but submitted that the judge's suggestion ought not to have been made in the way it was.

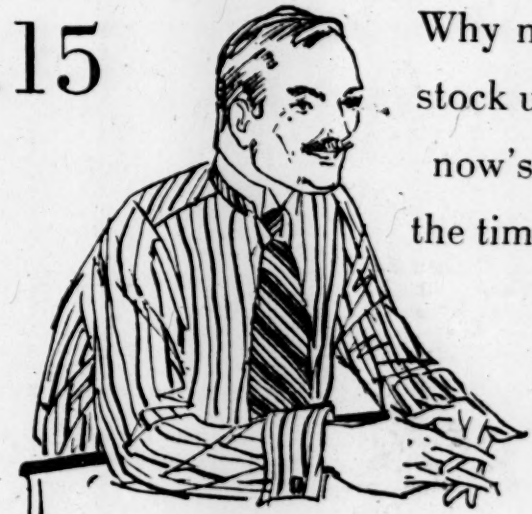
Mr. Justice Darling, in summing up, quoted from the Forgery Act of 1913, which defines forgery as the making of a false document to be used as genuine, and regretted counsel's attack upon him as the presiding judge, which was just as much an attack on the administration of justice as if the attack had been made on the jury. The judge alluded specially to Hurd's evidence on the previous day, saying he had never known a more dramatic revelation, and then read a translation of the letter written by the Telefunken Company to Hurd.

Filene's

## Men's shirts

\$1.15

Why not stock up, now's the time



July's here. So are Filene July shirt values. These are the shirts made up for us in spare moments at spare-moments-low-cost.

Tables have been reloaded with fresh, new, clean shirts, all Filene mid-Summer values. Woven and printed madras, corded fabrics, jacquards, some cool cotton crepe weaves. Plenty of staple patterns.

Other Filene mid-Summer values in shirts, \$1.85, \$3.45 and \$5.85.

(Filene's—street floor—just inside the door)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

## POLISH INTERESTS AND ALLIED CAUSE

Member of Polish National Committee Explains Strong Sympathy of Poles With Aims of the Entente in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Amongst the many national problems which the present war is called upon to solve, that of Poland surely ranks amongst the most sore. It is therefore particularly interesting to strive to form an accurate idea, if possible, of the political state of mind of Poland in the present particularly crucial chapter of its history. The National Polish Committee, founded at Paris and officially recognized by the allied governments, is especially well placed to give all information on the subject. This committee, be it said in passing, exerts its influence more especially in political action, direction of the Polish Army in France, and consular assistance to the Poles residing in the allied countries, and who, up to now, have been subjects of the three powers sharing Poland, viz., Russia, Germany and Austria. It should be noted, moreover, that the representative of the National Polish Committee in the United States is none other than the great Paderewski himself, whilst the Poles of America have delegated Dr. Fronzak of Buffalo to represent them in Paris.

M. Maryan Seyda, to whom is intrusted the direction of the press department of the committee, recently received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and gave some interesting information concerning the political feeling in Poland. M. Seyda is particularly competent to speak on the Polish question, as he belongs to German Poland, that part of the unfortunate country, thrice dismembered, which has maintained the most stubborn and efficient struggle against the monstrous laws and the worst excesses of the Prussian administration. M. Seyda, who is a distinguished journalist, was, for a long time, the editor of the Courrier of Posen, the chief anti-German organ of German Poland. When war broke out, he succeeded in reaching Switzerland, where he founded, and for two years directed, the Central Press Agency of Lausanne, well known for its pro-Ally sentiments. In 1917, M. Seyda was called to Paris by the Polish National Committee, and he intends soon to start for the United States, where he will spend several weeks on a special mission.

Wishing to ascertain what echoes the present military events awakened among the Poles, M. Seyda was asked what would, in his opinion, be the result of the battle then raging on the Marne and on the Oise. "We all fully realize," replied M. Seyda, "that the Allies, through the dereliction of Russia, are just at present negotiating the worst crisis of the war. The Poles feel this doubly, as the military offensive of Germany on the French front is accompanied by a political offensive against Poland with the object of once again dismembering it. The Germans wish to annex the western part of what was formerly Russian Poland, and submit it to the same system of Germanization that they have for so many years applied to the Poles of Prussia. They also wish to transform the rest of Russian Poland into a so-called small independent state, which would, in reality, be under the complete domination of the Central Powers, from a military and economical point of view. Austrian Poland, itself, would be excluded from this state. Therefore the instinct of self-preservation urges us to remain firmly attached to the standard of the Allies, whilst hoping that France, which has been so cruelly tried, may be able to resist the present fearful crisis, until the moment when the American Army, having reached its full strength, will turn the scales of victory definitely on our side."

This anti-German attitude has been unhesitatingly adopted by the immense majority of the Poles since the beginning of the war, continued M. Seyda. It must be remembered that at that period they were also obliged to reckon with Russia, their traditional enemy who, by her brutal and devastating administration, retained the largest part of Polish territory. The Poles realized, however, that they had to take a decision: On the one hand they were faced by Russia—or, rather, by Germany. They therefore resolved to march against Germany, their most powerful adversary and the one most opposed to their unification and real independence.

"Today, however, when Russia has deserted the Allies, the Central Powers are still opposed even by that feeble minority of the Polish nation which at the outbreak of hostilities had organized in Galicia a Polish legion which was to fight against Tzarism by the side of Austria. More than a year ago, when the Russian Revolution had abolished Tzarism, the large part of this legion rebelled against the Austro-Germans. The remainder of the legion followed its example in Bukovina, a few weeks ago, and many legionaries, who did not succeed in escaping, were arrested by the Austrian artillery and are, at the present hour, being tried for high treason by court martial in Marmarosz-Sziget in Hungary."

Touching upon the respective attitudes of the Council of the Regency and of the Polish Government of Warsaw, M. Seyda made the following declaration: "Contrary to what is generally believed, neither of these institutions includes any Germanophilic. They are merely composed of men who have lost faith in the victory of the Allies, and who, through opportunism, are trying to arrive at a compromise with the Central Empires, fearing that both Austria and Ger-

many may have a decisive voice in settling the Polish question at the peace conference. Public opinion, however, is inflexible. It has clearly defined its attitude concerning those organizations of the Polish State created by the Austro-Germans. Public opinion thoroughly approves those efforts tending to remove the administration of the country—and more especially the departments of justice and education—from German into Polish hands. It also thoroughly condemns any attitude which would favor the adoption by Poland of a policy conciliatory to the Central Empires. The Polish people will not recognize the Council of Regency as having any authority whatever, nor will it recognize a national government in the Government of Warsaw, for it does not forget that the organizations of the present Polish State depend upon the authorities in occupation. As for the Council of State, which is the mere embryo of a Diet, the Polish nation refuses it the right of concluding any alliances whatever with either Germany or Austria-Hungary. In the eyes of the Polish nation, the only organization qualified to decide the fate of Poland will be the General Conference of Peace, and it hopes and firmly believes that after the victory of the democratic powers its destiny will be irrevocably joined to theirs.

"When one considers what postulates it would be necessary to begin with, if Poland is to accomplish its task in the east of Germany," added M. Seyda, "one should remember that the key of our political program is the unification of all Polish territories into one single state. Now this unification can only take place on one condition—absolutely essential, but most difficult to obtain, since it necessitates a complete victory over Germany, viz., the disannexing of German Poland. This region comprises the most ancient part of Polish territory; on the north it gives us access to the sea by the mouth of the Vistula and the port of Dantzig. On the south, in Upper Silesia, it contains the richest coal fields of the kingdom. We can only become a really independent State and resume our historical rôle, which consists in forming a protective rampart against the Germanic tide, if we recover this territory. We wish this rampart to be extended to the southwest by an alliance with Bohemia, and to the south toward the Black Sea, by an alliance with Rumania. This is the reason why we are participating in the general movement of revolt among the nations subject to Austrian domination. It is true that Austria retains only a very small part of Poland, yet we are resolutely opposing the Dual Monarchy, for we realize it to be the docile instrument of Germany and especially of Prussia. An independent and powerful Bohemia and Rumania are as necessary for Poland as a unified and extended Poland stretching from sea to sea is indispensable for the national development of Bohemia and Rumania.

"It is also imperative that Lithuania, situated as it is on the northeast of Poland, should be freed from German rule," continued M. Seyda. "We want Lithuania to obtain its independence. However, it is far too small a state to be able to resist the Germans alone. We therefore hope that Lithuania, which has produced some of our greatest geniuses, will be united to Poland, whilst preserving its individual liberty, according to an ancient and glorious tradition. The absolute guarantee of a lasting peace and of European stability can only be obtained if Central and Eastern Europe are reconstructed in this direction by the Allies; that is, if a unified Poland, reinforced on the right by Lithuania, concludes on the left an alliance with Bohemia and Rumania. Then Russia, protected by Poland, will be able gradually to rise to a new life.

"On the other hand, should this plan not be realized, Germany will seize Lithuania, reduce Poland and surround it with a ring of German Austrian possessions to which will be added Lithuania and Ukraine. In such a case Poland would no longer be able either to breathe or to move, whilst Russia, flooded with Germanism, would be organized as a Prussian colony."

The Christian Science Monitor representative remarked that M. Seyda seemed to draw a very dark picture of the future possibilities. "It is dark indeed," assented M. Seyda gravely. "Yet I can assure you that it is accurate. Should Germany succeed in establishing the basis of Central and Eastern Europe, things would take place just as I have described. That is why the Poles have always striven, and will continue to strive, to contribute by all the means in their power to the victory of the Allies and to their triumph over Prussian militarism. Our principal effort has been frustrated and we are not responsible for this. When the first Russian Revolutionary Government declared itself in favor of the independence of Poland, the Poles tried to take advantage of this to release themselves gradually from their obligations in the Russian Army, and to organize a national Polish Army, the contingents of which were to number some 700,000 men. Everybody knows what the military value of Polish troops has always been, and one can well imagine with what ardor the Poles would have fought against the Germans. The latter were convinced of this. They immediately endeavored to intrigue in Russia by private means, to prevent the constitution of a Polish Army. It is an undeniable fact that at that moment Russian General Headquarters viewed Polish aspirations very favorably. The government of Kerensky, however, opposed them violently, and only consented to the creation of one single Polish corps. Later, when the Maximilians came into power, the Germans set the Bolsheviks against the Polish corps, in the hopes of catching it between the German hammer and the Bolshevik anvil. At last the Germans surrounded this army corps, as well as a second Polish

corps which had been created on the Rumanian front, and which had retired into Ukraine. The Polish troops were therefore obliged to demobilize. The second corps, just alluded to, distinguished itself by struggling against the Germans as long as it possessed munitions and provisions. A few thousand men succeeded in crossing the Danube and are actually traveling across the country in the hope of reaching France where a number of officers have already arrived.

"In the Polish Army in France are to be found the sole troops of which we now dispose," concluded M. Seyda. "This army today numbers about 15,000 men, but the recruiting of volunteers in the United States will no doubt furnish us with important contingents. We also hope that the Government of the United States will allow those of our compatriots who are actually serving in the American Army, but who on account of their insufficient knowledge of the English language, cannot be used in the fighting units, to be transferred to the Polish Army. This would apply not only to Poles coming from German or Austrian Poland, but also to those coming from ancient Russian Poland. Should the Government of the United States, which has so often manifested its sympathy for the Polish cause, consent to grant this request of ours, the Polish Army in France would rapidly attain considerable proportions. And we all hope with all our hearts that we may see this army becoming as powerful as possible, in order to participate with very little delay, in the struggle now being waged for the unification and the independence of Poland, as well as for the liberty of the civilized world."

## SIGNOR BERENINI ON SCHOOL REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—An important speech dealing with projected scholastic reforms has recently been made by Signor Berenini before the Superior Council for Public Instruction. He began by expressing his gratitude to those who had cooperated with him in forwarding the project which all Italians had at heart, the increase and the reform of the schools for the high ends of culture and civilization, which constituted their reason for existence. Before going into details of the projected reforms, Signor Berenini explained the arrangements which had been rendered necessary by the war and those which had arisen from a prevision of the needs of the post-war period. He also gave an account of the measures which had been adopted for safeguarding the country's archaeological and artistic inheritance in the districts threatened by invasion, as well as the steps which had been taken to strengthen civil resistance, to improve the arrangements for food in connection with the schools, and for rendering assistance to the refugees.

The government, the minister said, owed it to the schools to protect the teachers and the scholars against the ill effects of the war as regarded their scholastic careers, and he proceeded to give a detailed explanation of the proposed reforms. The Secolo hopes that the speech will not be neglected owing to the pressure of the present momentous time and the anxiety felt with regard to the military events on the Italian front. It is the first time, the Secolo declares, that a minister has shown that he has an organic and not a fragmentary conception of scholastic reform. Signor Berenini has, it affirms, known how to make use of his predecessors' studies and the work of competent officials in order to combine the various projects and to harmonize and reform the schools of all grades; a point which it considers essential to any successful scholastic reform. The resistance of a people consists largely, it maintains, in not allowing themselves to be turned from their object by either pride or fear. And, given that the object of the Italian people is the renewal of energies and moral force through the tremendous sacrifices of the war, it can not be denied that the schools are today, more than ever, the center of the best national activities and that it is the duty of the State to strengthen them and to increase their prestige and efficiency by wise and timely reforms. The war had revealed fresh needs and accentuated old deficiencies, showing the need for organic reforms.

## IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

## MEDICINAL PORT WINE BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—One brand at least of so-called medicinal port wine will not be sold hereafter in Saskatchewan, following a decision of the court of appeal from the judgment of a police magistrate which was upheld by the district court, and which ordered a local druggist to pay a fine for selling "Kennedy's Invalid Port Wine." The court of appeal increased the amount of the fine and declared the port wine as having the effect of an alcoholic beverage. This places it within the provisions of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act.

## INTRIGUE IN SPAIN DISCLOSED IN PRESS

Alleged Complicity of Bravo Portillo, Barcelona Police Commissioner, With U-Boat Operations, Is Investigated

Previous articles on this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 23 and July 24.

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Spanish Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The charge against the police commissioner of Barcelona, Señor Bravo Portillo, is leading to numerous developments, and public alarm is increasing. Suspicion as to information of the most extensive and detailed character being supplied to the Germans to assist them in torpedoing not only allied ships, but also Spanish vessels, is now so deep and apparently well founded that in numerous cases the sailings of the latter have been canceled, shipowners declaring that their crews to the submarines that are lying outside the harbor in wait for them, and which have clearly had a close working arrangement with Spanish officials. It is very noticeable that the people are aroused from their old state of apathy concerning these German machinations and exhibit a disposition to assist the authorities in the work of search and discovery. Various items of information which may be of value have been supplied, particularly with regard to private wireless installations which, in spite of all official warnings as to their illegality, are numerous. One such item is to the effect that an extensive apparatus with pillars and wires, which has all the appearance of a radio-telegraphic station, has been erected in a corner of the Turia Park. It would appear from the various evidence that the boldness of the spies and their agents in recent times has only been equalled by the blindness of the authorities.

Bravo Portillo has made a peculiar statement. He says: "You may imagine that this is the greatest misfortune that has ever befallen me. I shall not forget it easily. Some of the newspapers are now saying that they have seen me going through the streets in an automobile or in a carriage. You perceive, then, that I cannot pass through the Barcelona streets without the disagreeable experience of being the object of everybody's glance. Some days ago I was in a street car and the conductor dared to ask me if I was the Señor Bravo Portillo, and he told me afterward that it was a fortunate thing that nothing had happened to me! But I am even more sorry for the unpleasantness caused to my poor mother who lives in Madrid, and has written to me saying that she is leaving for Barcelona, because at such a moment as this she could not bear to be away from my side. And even my son, poor boy, suffers as a result of this infamous accusation because the boys at his school try to shame him by telling him awful things. Now you see to what a pass this slander has come. These gentlemen of the Solidaridad Obrera do not know what they have done. Of course, I do not attribute the engineering of this infamous business exclusively to them. I am absolutely convinced that some member or former member of the police force is concerned, and that he has supplied the Anarchist journals with the means for starting the campaign." In this statement Portillo was very careful not to give details of any kind.

Meantime Señor Echavarrí, the special magistrate appointed to investigate the case, is pursuing his inquiries with much energy. One of the first persons whom he interrogated was Portillo himself. These proceedings are being conducted with much secrecy, but it is known for one thing that Portillo handed to the magistrates copies of certain Barcelona newspapers which announced the date when the Joaquín Mumbur would sail, and the route that she would follow, these being the facts he is accused of conveying to the German submarines, and also that Royo San Martín, who is said to have been his accomplice, was actually in prison on the date when Portillo is alleged by the Solidaridad Obrera to have written to him begging him to ask for his passports and to get out of the country. The newspapers printed the terms of this appeal and gave the facsimile signature of Portillo, and Señor Echavarrí has been taking the evidence of experts in handwriting. Portillo denying that he ever wrote such a letter or that the signature is his. Royo San Martín has also been questioned, and it is said that the results are important, and so with statements made by a police inspector, Señor Ramon Belles. Señor Domingo Mumbur, the shipowner, has also given his testimony. The proprietors of the Solidaridad Obrera have appointed lawyers to represent them, and it is declared that so far from withdrawing any of the statements they have made they will proceed to amplify their charges. It is interesting to learn that Portillo has chosen as his legal representative Señor Jose de Ramon, who is the lawyer for the German Transatlantic Bank of Barcelona and president of the council of administration of El Dia Grafico, a periodical controlled by the Germans.

At the last meeting of the Ayuntamiento, or Municipal Council, of Barcelona, a strong resolution on the whole of this affair was unanimously passed. It was as follows: "The municipal corporation has recently expressed its sorrow for the loss of a captain of our merchant marine, a citizen of Barcelona, victim of methods of war which our conscience condemns, and to which as Spaniards we cannot submit. At the same time this corporation signified its protest, which is that of the city, against these methods of fighting, contrary as they are to

the rights of peoples, especially when the peaceful sailors of a neutral nation become victims; and it indicated its desire that measures should be adopted by the state to prevent the dispatch from our coasts and ports of such information and other necessary assistance as lead to the sinking of Spanish ships and the killing of Spanish sailors."

"But recent revelations have grievously surprised Barcelona opinion in making known the existence of intolerable plots between those who torpedo Spanish ships and certain individuals who are employed by the public authorities, who, in consequence of their office, ought to be prosecuted instead of protected, as those who conspire against the life and interests of our fellow-citizens. And the undersigned, believing that the Ayuntamiento must be the chief and most thorough interpreter of this sentiment of Barcelona, have the honor to submit for the approval of Your Excellency the following resolution: 'That it is declared to be a matter of urgency that the most excellent Alcaldé should intimate to the government the immediate necessity of adopting speedy and energetic measures to prevent the espionage which is being carried on in the Spanish ports and on the Spanish coasts, to the prejudice of the lives of our sailors and of the interests of our business community and to the dishonor of the national sovereignty; reminding the officials who are in the service of the authorities of their obligation to prosecute and prevent all acts of espionage in the Ayuntamiento supported by the resolution, while at the same time letting it be understood that they did not approve of the preamble, which dealt with matters that are sub judice. It may be added that one of the references in that preamble is to the generally understood fact that certain highly placed officials in Barcelona are not doing anything—but, rather, the reverse—to facilitate the task of the investigator, Señor Echavarrí.'"

The newspaper La Publicidad of Barcelona, which is now taking up the matter vigorously, prints an article to show that nobody knew of the departure or the nature of the cargo of the Joaquín Mumbur except the owners, the port sanitary authorities, the civil governor and the chiefs of the police. The paper states: "Without interfering in a matter which is solely within the competency of the magistrate, we must declare that at the time the Joaquín Mumbur left our port, it was forbidden to the newspaper men—including those who had given a guarantee not to say anything to the Germans—to take notes at the official headquarters of the arrivals and sailings of ships, but copies of the statement of these arrivals and sailings, which are prepared with great care in the quarantine department, were sent to the civil governor and in that department they were at the disposal of the chiefs of police, including Señor Bravo Portillo. It is necessary to add that in the quarantine department the statement of the sailings of the ships is anticipated some time by two or three days. It is easy to see, for anyone who is in a position to see a copy of these papers in the office of the civil governor to know beforehand what ships are about to go to sea. According to the register concerning the ships of Señor Domingo Mumbur, the Joaquín Mumbur sailed on Dec. 20 at 9 o'clock in the morning, as is indicated in the letter which the Solidaridad Obrera reproduces. The reporter spoke with the sailors rescued from the Joaquín Mumbur and although we were forbidden by the censorship to publish it, it is recorded in the notebook that the submarine officer who sank the ship, without looking at her papers said he knew all that she was carrying, at the same time displaying a little book in which the acts were set down. 'I am obliged to sink you,' he said. 'You are carrying skins, and skins are contraband of war.' The submarine commander did not wish to inspect the cargo. The confidential information of the spies of the port of Barcelona, false or not, was a guarantee for the pirate."

Another of the Barcelona newspapers, El Progreso, adds more extraordinary facts to the general indictment. It says that there have been obtained and photographed eight more letters which the commissioner of police in the service of Germany wrote in his own handwriting. Copies of the photographs of these documents have been sent to the Socialist deputy, Señor Indalecio Prieto, who is going to expose this disgrace.

One, two, three Drops  
or so make such a change!  
Your puddings then become truly delicious things!

Mapleine  
THE GOLDEN FLAVOR  
makes such a difference! Gives a delicious "maple" taste to puddings and summer dainties, to cool drinks, icings and ice creams!

BOXFORD  
MADE WITH  
THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE  
A SMART STYLE IN  
Lion Collars  
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA  
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

Help Hoover save wheat—  
Eat Cream of Rye  
delicious in a dozen ways  
You will enjoy it served in many ways  
Rejoice on the package—your grocer has it.  
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., INC. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ful affair fully in the Chamber. It is said also that other reproductions of the photographs have been sent to Señor Marcelino Domingo. The ideas expressed in these missives disclose a very grave state of affairs. The statement is circulated in Barcelona that these letters were taken from Royo San Martín in a moment of carelessness on his part. "We stated," this newspaper goes on, "in our last issue that the police official, Bravo Portillo, received from the German Consulate, as a reward for his services in espionage, the sum of 2000 pesetas. There is no occasion to make any correction of this statement, but an explanation must be added. Bravo Portillo had arranged for a fixed monthly salary of 1500 pesetas, apart from extra emoluments in the way of commission. When all these items were added together they came to an approximate total of 2000 pesetas, which was what we stated, but our scrupulous informer asks us to set forth the details."

## MORE HEROIC DEEDS ON BATTLEFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A mile west of the village of Haines and half a mile beyond the German front line, as it ran before the battle of Loos, stands the great slag-heap shown on British trench-maps as "Fosse 8," writes Lieutenant J. P. Lloyd. Beneath its tall shadow cower the empty shells of what were once, before the Germans came there, pleasant cottages. Its black bulk menaces the desolate country on every side.

On the 25th of September, 1915, a brigade of the Scottish Ninth division swept impetuously to the foot of Fosse 8 and even past it; but that evening the Germans came back in strength, and fierce fighting ensued. The next few days were days of battling up and down those chalk trenches, and nowhere did the fight rage more furiously than in Slag alley, a communication trench which wound in long white curves through the rank grass away toward Fosse 8.

It was held on the 28th of September by the First Royal Berkshire, of the sixth brigade, a brigade which three days earlier had been prominent in the successful local enterprise on the banks of the La Basée canal. That morning the Germans attacked from the direction of Fosse 8, and their bombers came down Slag alley against the battalion's right flank. Gallantly though they fought, the regimental bombers could not stem the flood, and their colonel called down the trenches for an officer to advance to clear the way.

His appeal was soon answered. In the British Army the occasion will always find the man. Second-Lieutenant Turner at once came forward, and, stopping only to pick up a bag of grenades, made his way along Slag alley toward the Germans. Soon he was lost to sight in the pall of black smoke that hung across the trench. Calmly he advanced and threw bomb after bomb over the traverses into the press of the Germans. For a time they held their ground and hurled back bomb for bomb, but they could not hit this tireless Englishman. Man after man of them fell, and the remnant began to retreat toward Fosse 8. Turner gave them no respite, but up the deep trench, littered with fallen earth and the debris of battle, he followed them swiftly, flinging his bombs before him as he went.

His comrades could not keep pace with him, and when they reached him, nearly 200 yards farther along the trench, it was only to find that a German bomb had at last found its mark. But how much his action had gained for his battalion which his colonel paid to his bravery. "His action," he wrote, "probably saved us a loss of from 200 to 300 men, and was carried out so swiftly and boldly that I was able to order an immediate advance at a time when every minute's delay was a serious matter."

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or so make such a change!  
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Help Hoover save wheat—  
Eat Cream of Rye  
delicious in a dozen ways  
You will enjoy it served in many ways  
Rejoice on the package—your grocer has it.  
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## LETTERS

(No. 152)

The Rush for "Essential" Jobs  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Relative to the inclosed clipping from the Battle Creek Enquirer, stating that application of the new rule of work-or-fight has created something of a scramble on the part of men of draft age, as reported from sources in touch with employment conditions, to secure jobs at "essential" labor.

While it looks well on the face that all should be crowded into productive occupations, there is opportunity here, it seems, for manipulation of this very circumstance to the detriment of real progress. It is too much in line with the thought passed out so freely at the present time, that the war will end in October.

The real impetus of the campaign which is being waged to drive men from certain positions to others seems to be working to the end that men of draft age who should be left free for service are being driven into factory positions important to the promotion of government work but which older men could fill. This means that either the government will be obliged to leave these men free of the draft or disturb industries that would have filled their ranks with older men but for the mistaken activities of the national defense league. Instances of this very working have come direct to the writer's notice.

(Signed) ROBERT L. SAWYER.  
Battle Creek, Mich., June 29, 1918.

(No. 168)

Florence Was a Horse  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A quotation in The Christian Science Monitor of July 19 is puzzling, I think. In the editorial, "On Allan Water," there is a verse describing the battle between the Jacobites and the Royalists on the heights of Sheriffmuir, where, at the end of the day, although both sides claimed the victory, the Earl of Mar retired with his forces. The verse concludes:

And we ran, and they ran,  
And they ran, and we ran,  
But Florence ran fastest of a' man.

Who was Florence?

(Signed) A READER.  
Boston, July 19, 1918.

[The Florence referred to in our editorial, to which the writer of the above letter refers, was a celebrated horse owned by the Marquess of Huntly.—The Editor.]

## SUCCESS OF WOMEN ON FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUELPH, Ont.—The work of Ontario women on the farms of the Province brought forth nothing but praise at the conference of district agricultural representatives held at the Ontario Agricultural College in this city. Dr. G. C. Creelman, commissioner of agriculture, said he objected to the scheme of employing women on farms when it was first proposed by Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, and he was against giving them a special course at the Agricultural College, "but I am convinced now," he said, "that women have a place in agriculture, and if girls are farmers' daughters and have the scholastic attainments they are going to be accepted at this college the same as men."

The  
Wholesome  
Sweetness

of Grape-Nuts food is not the result of an added sugar in the making.

Like its delicious nutty flavor, this sweetness is a natural development of the baking—a result of partially transforming the meat of the grains into sugar; wholesome, pure and nourishing.

"There's a Reason" for GRAPE-NUTS

Honor the boys in the Service by wearing a Service Emblem

Military Jewelry  
and Service Pins  
Rings—Lavalieres—Stationery  
We offer for your inspection a large and interesting selection  
Bunde & Upmeyer Co.  
Jewelers—Milwaukee  
"Where quality is as represented"

## CALIFORNIA WELL SUPPLIED WITH FUEL

Early Buying of Coal, Fuel Oil and Electric Power Meet Her Needs—Coal Prices Now Are Lower Than Before the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—With the State's exceptional output of electric power and vast store of fuel oil, California employs coal practically for household uses only, and by no means in all households. Domestic use of oil in furnaces and of gas and electricity for heating as well as cooking is said by a producing company to exceed that of any other State. Utah, chiefly, and Wyoming in less degree, furnishes the local bituminous supply. White shishuette comes from Colorado and New Mexico.

Inquiry among miners' agents and retail dealers brought conflicting answers as to the outlook for winter, the former being optimistic, the latter doubtful. The King Coal Company of California, agents for the United States Fuel Company of Utah, mining 6000 tons daily, handles the bulk of the local supply. Its manager asserts that owing to the vigorous buy-early campaign, conducted by the Federal Fuel Administrator and dealers, a majority of households have already stored their winter supply. His company alone receives here two trainloads of 1000 tons each daily, and has 40,000 tons reserved in yards.

It is certain that no coal shortage is possible. Prices now are slightly lower than before the war, and will probably remain steady.

The manager of the largest coal distributors of Southern California here on Wednesday from Los Angeles describes the prospect of an ample supply in South as equally satisfactory. On the other hand, the largest retailers say future coal shortage or abundance depends on car supply and the severity of winter. If the coming winter is as mild as last, and western roads are not robbed of cars to supply the East, no one will be short of coal, but the early-buying movement, while considerable, has not appreciably lessened the need of a far larger storage than is now in sight, nor dispelled apprehension as to cars liable again to be depleted as in former years.

It is evident on the whole that the California coal showing, like her fuel oil outlook, puts the State in better prospect than most of the States, and the same is probably true of the entire Rocky Mountain and coast district. The wide distribution of coal from New Mexico and Colorado to Washington and British Columbia, with fairly abundant labor, and supplemented by California oil and by hydroelectric development everywhere among the mountains, makes the fuel question a comparatively easy one here so long as the present fight against waste is kept up and car supply is not cut off.

## Call for Business Methods

Plenty of Coal, Says Editor of Coal Trade Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The only way to handle the coal problem is to go at it in a businesslike way, and make coal production one of the big national objects, the same as we did shipbuilding. If all of the miners of the United States were working at full capacity, we would have coal enough to supply the demand and some over," said Director George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond, a coal-trade magazine of national circulation, published in Chicago, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday.

Mr. Cushing believes it possible to solve the coal problem—indeed it must be solved, he said. We must have a committee of practical business men to reorganize labor, simplify mining detail, build and install new machinery and see that transportation facilities match mine output. Such a committee has been appointed, but so far its work lacks breadth. He contends, "this committee must fight for coal production as Mr. Schwab has fought for ship production." He pointed out that Mr. Garfield has behind him coal mines which can produce 100,000,000 tons of coal a year more than the nation needs, and the country has railroads which have specialized on hauling coal for nearly a century. In the mines are nearly 1,000,000 trained workers. To get all the coal needed, all Mr. Garfield has to do is to speed up machinery, Mr. Cushing insists.

## Soft Coal Output Large

Shipments Reported 1,000,000 Tons Above Average Weekly Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—So far as soft coal is concerned, it does not appear that any lack of that essential next winter can truthfully be laid at the door of low production. Coal Age is responsible for the statement that every soft coal region is reporting a greater output than ever before. For the week ended July 13, the total of bituminous shipped from the mines was 13,242,000 net tons. This is more than 1,000,000 tons above the average weekly requirements set by the Fuel Administration as necessary to meet essential demands. It is figured, however, that to make up the present deficit of 9,615,000 net tons, it will be necessary to have approximately 10 more weeks of production equivalent to that of the week ended July 13, or an output of 12,472,000 net tons during each of the 37 weeks remaining in the coal year, which ends March 31, 1919.

But Coal Age says that despite the

large tonnage of bituminous, the supply continues too light to permit of the creation of adequate reserves stocks against the time when climatic conditions will interfere with the expeditious movement of cars.

It is declared that nothing is heard now of car shortage in any direction, and that transportation has caught up with output in a way that is astonishing. Labor difficulties, however, are increasing, the restrictions on the movement of labor from one section to another affecting the coal industry, especially in the Pocahontas and New River districts.

In the light of the pessimistic predictions of the Fuel Administration, the conclusion reached by Coal Age is interesting:

"Developments during the past week have given the market a hopeful aspect, and consumers are beginning to believe that perhaps, after all, the situation may not turn out to be so bad as feared."

## Coal Rationing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—According to a letter received by Garner W. Green, local Fuel Administrator, from C. L. Townes, State Fuel Administrator, Jackson and other Mississippi cities will adopt the coal rationing plan, as the coal supply, from present indications, will be insufficient to meet demands of consumers. Under this system enough coal will be sold to heat a house or building to 68 degrees, providing all conservation rules have been obeyed.

Mr. Townes' letter reads: "Under this system every one of his fair proportion of coal, and the board will be eliminated. The system was originally worked out and applied at Philadelphia. It has proved an unqualified success, and with modification suggested by the experience in that city, the adoption and enforcement have been referred to the Federal Fuel Administration in all States."

According to Mr. Townes, this plan involves a department of coal allotments to enable local bureaux to insure a system without delay. The plan's important features are: Censorship of every coal order received by any dealer, actual inspection of all doubtful cases and a checking-up through inspectors of statements made by householders as to the coal on hand, space to be heated and the heating system employed, and an effective refusal to furnish any household more coal than analysis shows is necessary if the requisite care is taken in heating of the house. Consumers obtaining a quantity of coal in excess of their allotments for who by deceit or misrepresentation have violated any rules and regulations of the Fuel Administration will be prosecuted.

## Alabama Output Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In its weekly report of mining operations, the Fuel Administration says: "Coincident with the news of the big drive against the foe in France by American soldiers, is the news that the mine workers in many districts in this country are also making a big drive and smashing records for coal production. E. A. Holmes, district representative for Alabama, reports the production for the week ending July 13 as 412,478 net tons. The previous high record for this district was 379,737 tons, showing an increase of 32,741 tons. Prior to July 13, the Alabama district reported decreases every week during the present year, as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1917. "Production in Alabama up to July 1 was approximately 1,000,000 less than in the first half of 1917. If the ratio of increases reported for the week ending July 13 is maintained the balance of the year, the total for 1918 will approximate the 1917 output, which was the largest in the history of the State."

## FUEL ORDER MAY CHECK INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—According to W. E. Myer, United States Fuel Administrator for Tennessee, who was in Knoxville recently to confer with fuel officials and to aid in plans for the introduction of the skip-stop system of the street railways, all Tennessee industries except those essential to war must cease operation during the winter months, owing to the coal situation. In regard to this matter, Mr. Myer said:

"The coal situation grows more serious daily. In supplying coal, first thought must be given to the industries essential to the carrying on of the war, and to the homes. All industries which are nonessential to the carrying on of the war must cease operations, for it will be impossible to supply them with coal. There are so many new industries essential to the government that those which are not needed must be sacrificed."

## CUBA TO HAVE ONE VOLUNTEER REGIMENT

HAVANA, Cuba.—Cuba will send at least one volunteer regiment to France, according to the Military Service Bill adopted by the House of Representatives last night. The bill will come up in the Senate today. Provision also is made for the sending of a military mission to the United States, France, England and Italy.

Formation of a Cuban aviation corps which will be trained in the United States is provided for in a decree signed by President Menocal. The government has several hundred applications for civilians desiring to enter the aviation corps for service in Europe.

## BREWERS' COAL CUT ENFORCED

New England Fuel Administration Puts Into Motion Machinery for Halving Fuel for Beer Under July 3 Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—After a delay of three weeks, the New England Fuel Administration is promulgating orders to the Boston and other local fuel committees to restrict the brewers' supply of coal to 50 per cent of normal use, in conformity with the order issued from Washington on July 3 by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, federal Fuel Administrator. Until now the 60-odd breweries in this district have been the sole judges of the amount of coal they used under the 50 per cent order.

Definite assurances are given, however, at the office of James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator, that the necessary orders are being sent out for the "polishing" of the brewers. Dr. Garfield's order of July 3 gives the brewers for the next 12 months 50 per cent of the average consumption for the three-year period ending Dec. 31, 1917. On July 10 Dr. Garfield notified the brewers that their coal supply might be stopped altogether after the stocks on hand had been manufactured. It is explained that the uncertainty created by these two statements from Washington coming so closely together caused the New England Fuel Administration to delay putting in motion the necessary machinery to enforce the 50 per cent cut.

Elaborate machinery has been set up in the office of the Fuel Administration at the State House for handling just such a situation as has arisen from the special order to brewers. It is in charge of Robert S. Coffin, head of the department of bituminous coal distribution for New England. He has card reports showing just where every carload of coal arriving in New England goes. Distribution through local dealers comes under the immediate control of the city and town fuel committees, who cooperate with Mr. Coffin. Through the cooperation of the coal dealers, it becomes possible to know how much fuel the brewers, and in fact all the other large consumers, have used in recent years, and the matter of regulation becomes a simple proposition.

All-rail coal is checked as it reaches the four New England gateways, at West Albany, Mechanicville, Maybrook and Harlem River. Experienced checkers send Mr. Coffin lists giving a record of every car arriving, the name of consignee and destination. Not a car consigned to a jobber is permitted to go through today. Every ton must be consigned to the ultimate consignee, or else it is diverted by the Fuel Administration to some essential industry.

By means of a "master card" system Mr. Coffin keeps a record of the coal received by the manufacturers on account of contracts, on other than contract account, of the amount in transit and of the percentage of production on government work. Every large consumer of steam coal makes a weekly and monthly report of the amount on hand. The monthly report shows also the per cent production on government contracts, and determines the consumer's position on the preference or the non-preference list. The card also shows the kind of product manufactured, the annual consumption, outstanding contracts for coal and the coal-storage capacity. On tide-water coal the shippers give weekly reports of every car that leaves the wharf. This record also is classified according to preference. The local city and town committees receive a weekly report from all coal dealers in their jurisdiction.

It would seem that this checking and counter-checking were in itself sufficient protection, but in addition Mr. Coffin explained that there are 15 coal inspectors who travel all over New England inspecting the stocks on hand at the large plants. These men are expert coal men, much better able to judge the stocks held in reserve at a given plant than the average manufacturer. In this way a double check is had on the manufacturers' reserves, and any tendency to underestimate the amount is immediately counteracted.

## Sufficient Coal Demanded

Councilman Ford of Boston Says Boston Is Entitled to Full Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"It is not only those who are in straitened circumstances whom the Mayor and the City Council should look after, but all of the citizens," declared Councilman Francis J. W. Ford today. "I am as much concerned about my next winter's supply of coal as anyone. Last winter hundreds of families which could well afford to pay for coal could not get it for weeks at a time. This state of affairs is not right. Let the Mayor and the City Council put the screws on. Let them use their influence with the fuel commissioners in the name of the people. Let us find out if the people of Boston are not as big as certain manufacturing establishments."

Councilman Ford is continuing today his investigation of conditions in Boston, with a view to bringing what facts he can learn before the City Council at its next meeting. He proposes to go farther than the Mayor and the council committee on the necessities of life by insisting that sufficient coal for the needs of the people of Boston, be they wealthy or indigent, be brought here in plenty of time to meet next winter's demands.

The councilman is continuing his work of inquiring into the delays on the part of coal dealers to deliver coal to the people, and in the meantime the price was raised from \$10.25 a ton to \$11 with the sanction of the New England Fuel Commission. The council-

man alleges that some firms actually held back their deliveries of coal, knowing that the advance in price was coming, and that they counted on taking advantage of the helplessness of their customers.

Mr. Ford said that he had sent letters to several coal concerns demanding a return of correct statements of the amounts of coal they had on hand on April 1 and on the first of each of the following months to date, along with a record of the delivery of coal to customers during this period.

The councilman at the same time is to ask from James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator, copies of returns made by coal dealers to the Fuel Commission and if he finds disagreements in the returns he says that he proposes to take court action.

The Mayor announced Thursday night that he has obtained from Charles F. Ernst a promise that he will resign his \$3000 position under Fuel Administrator Storow to accept a position, which will probably be higher salaried, in charge of the new municipal system of fuel distribution.

After conferences with State Forester Rane and Chairman James B. Shea of the city park department, Mayor Peters said that plans are being made to establish municipal wood yards, as well as coal stations, and it is expected approximately 1000 cords of wood will be cut, some on city property such as Franklin and other parks, and some on private property. He thought the price would be about \$8 a cord.

## Fuel Order Inquiry

Labor Men Asking Why Ellis Orders Were Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Members of a committee chosen by the Boston Central Labor Union's executive board will confer with James J. Storow, fuel administrator, Tuesday morning, in an effort to learn what authority is behind the order issued recently by David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, which suggested that the use of coal for heating might be prohibited till Dec. 1.

The committee, which is composed of P. Harry Jennings, business representative of the Central Labor Union, Michael A. Murphy and Herman Comerford, the two last named being members of the Engineers Union, Local 263, will also endeavor to learn whether the Ellis order was issued with the knowledge of the Fuel Administrator, and if so why Boston was picked out to bear the burden. Many labor men declare that Mr. Ellis issued the order on his own authority, and that it was unnecessary.

"I have already made an investigation," said Mr. Comerford. "When the order was issued by Mr. Ellis, I went to the Fuel Administration offices next day and was told there that no orders had come out to prohibit the use of coal for heating. "Mr. Ellis also said that he would prevent profiteering in wood. I asked where he got his authority to control wood prices, and was told that the Fuel Administration had no control at all over the price of wood. Mr. Storow has applied for authority to control wood prices, I understand, but meanwhile wood dealers have used the Ellis order as an excuse to advance the prices of their product."

"On the day after the Ellis order was made public, a Brockton paper said that wood prices had come up \$2 a cord. The wife of Edwin Malready, commissioner of labor, I am informed, bought three cords of wood in Rockland the day before the order came out, for \$10 a cord. The next day, when she wanted two cords more, she was told that the price would be \$12."

## Peat Called Impractical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Peat has no value as a fuel product, according to Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, who has just completed an experiment of several months in his paper factory. Mr. Bird is of the belief that the State should not spend any more money experimenting with this product until a study has been made of the experience of various countries. Mr. Bird says that in Ireland peat has been found a practical substitute for coal, but he maintains that its production in the United States would not pay. He says that in no country in the world has peat proved a commercial success except in Germany, where in a few localities, through the extraction of by-products in connection with fuel value, it has been to a degree a financial success.

## SAVING OF PAPER AS A WAR MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A general publicity campaign will be launched shortly by the War Industries Board, having for its aim the education of the public to the importance of conservation of paper of all kinds as a war measure. War conditions, it is stated, demand a radical change in the habits of consumers.

Printers and publishers, stores, offices, hotels, clubs and private homes will be asked to cooperate with the government to eliminate all waste and return paper, rags and other things of which paper is made to the mills to be remade into paper.

## HOUSES FOR WAR WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans have been announced by the bureau of industrial housing and transportation for the construction of from 1200 to 1500 houses at Bethlehem, Pa. The project involves school facilities, theaters, stores, water and sewer system and street and pavement construction.

## TWO LAUNCHES AT TACOMA

TACOMA, Wash.—Two launches at shipyards here last night added 6300 tons of wooden ships to the American fleet. Twenty-six wooden and steel vessels have been launched here since Feb. 9.

## DEFEATIST PRESS IS EXPOSED IN TRIAL

Pacifist Tracts Sent to French Soldiers by the Thousand According to Evidence Against M. Malvy in Paris Case

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The evidence of M. Ribot and M. Viviani, which is to be given, is now awaited with keener anticipation, perhaps, than any other in the Malvy trial. For the moment there is a certain lull during which some of the principal Paris newspapers, including the most popular are not devoting more than a column to the case, which, day by day, deals with recent moments when the honor and fate of France were not only hanging in the balance, but seemed to be tipping ominously to the wrong side. There is a tendency now toward retrospection and criticism of the proceedings and the faults of the Senate as weak points of the Haute Cour system are discovered. It was perhaps inevitable, but proceedings frequently have the appearance of being less judicial than political, and it is commonly remarked that, at times, they are very much like a debate. The rigor and careful form of a judicial inquiry of the first class are missing.

One of the strongest impressions made by the evidence so far is the extent to which the printing of defeatist newspaper tracts, pamphlets, and so forth, has been carried on in many parts of France. It is little exaggeration to say there were printing presses everywhere devoted to this form of enterprise, and troops at the front were being most abundantly and constantly fed with dangerous literary condiments. It was small wonder that in Spring of 1917, General Pétain murmured complaints that there was moral weakness in the army, and that therefor the Sureté Générale began to take a new line, especially with regard to ministers.

The evidence of M. Moreau, former

chief of the Sureté has created a deeper impression than that of any other witness, and he was unequivocally hostile to M. Malvy and very plain spoken. He did not hesitate to give the lie direct to M. Malvy. Thus he said the former minister told the Chamber that Duval was stopped at the frontier, thanks to instructions that he, M. Malvy, had given. M. Moreau protests against such a statement, insisting that not only did M. Malvy give no instructions, but that M. Moreau gave them, and, to make sure they would be acted upon, he had to send them secretly in a double envelope, only the one inside being directed to the agent of the Sureté. He was informed that M. Malvy and the Cabinet did not wish him to interfere with the pacifist newspaper, the Union des Métaux, but that, if he earnestly desired it, he might do so. Consequently, he seized five issues. Again the minister and Cabinet forbade him to make any search at the offices of another pacifist journal, the *Nid Rouge* of Lyons.

M. Moreau says that pacifist tracts and the like were being sent to the front by the thousand, and only those at the front knew how many had got there, but hundreds of letters from soldiers referred to them.

M. Perrette, who was the successor of M. Moreau, gave evidence of the same character and expressed his deep concern, when he heard that the question of suppressing the *Controle Général* of the Sureté, was under consideration, for he felt that if that were done, France would quickly be in the state of Russia.

## USE OF WOOD FOR STEEL URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To conserve steel and release labor for war work, manufacturers of farm wagons and trucks were asked today by the War Industries Board to standardize parts and substitute wood and other material for steel and iron wherever possible.

## BROOKLYN ROAD RAISES WAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company today announces a voluntary increase of wages to its employees, amounting approximately to \$1,100,000 annually. The increases range from 10 to 25 per cent.

## JONAS CONSPIRACY CASE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—At the resumed hearing of the Jonas conspiracy case yesterday the co-defendant, Hahn, was found not guilty and discharged. The case for the prosecution was closed and counsel for the defense said they would show that the information was acquired purely in a business way and with no intention to prejudice the state.

From Sir Joseph Jones' evidence it appears that, though German born, he refused Prussian military service, coming to England 51 years ago. He became a naturalized British subject in 1876 and had one son in the British Army. Sir Joseph's firm made a specialty of steel for rifles, one-fifth of their product going to von Gontard's firm in Germany who, on the outbreak of the war, owed the Jonas firm £78,000.

This amount would never have been outstanding had Sir Joseph then believed what was imminent. Von Gontard was an old personal friend of 35 years' standing, and Sir Joseph had obtained information for him about Vickers works, merely as a commercial inquiry. Had he known the information was being obtained for him by a Vickers employee he would not have permitted it.

## METAL WORKERS UNION MAY STRIKE

BUTTE, Mont.—Demands made by the Metal Mine Workers Union upon the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1917 have been renewed. It was announced here last night at a public meeting given in honor of John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda Company and director-general of aircraft production for the United States. In a message sent to Mr. Ryan, the union declares its intention to strike unless its demands are met. It was stated by Con F. Kelly, vice-president of the Anaconda Company. He said also the demands would be refused.

Made by Hart Schaffner & Marx



For The Continental Boston

## An Unusual Opportunity To Buy Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes at Reduced Prices

REGARDLESS of advancing costs, with that reason as a very good excuse to mark up prices, we will do just the contrary and hold our regular Summer Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Both the Boylston Street and the Franklin Street stores have a wonderful line of cool looking tans, greys, homespuns, Shepherd checks, soft olive shades and many other weaves and colorings—every suit all wool—Varsity "Fifty-Fives" and Military Models—all styled-to-the-minute.

For the next two weeks, at our store most convenient, you have a rare opportunity to buy Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes at these mark-down prices:

\$30 Suits	Reduced to	\$25
35	"	30
40	"	35
45	"	40
50	"	45

(Blacks, Blues, Uniforms and Chauffeur clothes excepted)

WHEN it comes to wear, Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes are unsurpassed. We believe they give more service for your money than any clothes you can buy and we back them up with a guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.

## Sale Now On At Both Stores

At the Boylston Street store the many departments are also showing a great variety of summer styles in hats, shoes, furnishings, and boys' clothing.

At the new Franklin Street store there are four floors devoted exclusively to the display and sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes. Young men will find the latest novelties for them on the Second Floor.

# The Continental

Franklin at Washington Boylston at Washington  
BOSTON

## FALL OF SPANISH MINISTRY EXPECTED

Signs Are Evident That National Government Is Less Stable—Early Resignation of Señor Dato Is Looked For

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Expression was recently given in this paper to the increasing rumors in political circles in the capital to the effect that there were serious dissensions in the Cabinet, the national government formed in an intense crisis, and by general admission the strongest and best ministry that Spain has ever had, and that which should, or could, serve its interests best in the existing time of extreme domestic and international difficulty. At first these reports were received with incredulity, even by persons well acquainted with all political movements and feelings, for it was considered impossible that simple politics and personal differences of a petty character should so soon disturb a ministry that could hardly be improved upon. It is said in many quarters that there can be but one feeling upon such action, no matter who is responsible for it; that it is not in accord with some of the most recognized standards of patriotic policy.

It is being perceived once again that the incurable tendency toward restlessness and change merely for the sake of political maneuver, which is such a costly characteristic of Spanish public effort, is once again manifesting itself. In spite of all the good hopes that were established when the existing cabinet was formed. It is now being said, by way of excuse, that it was never intended that the present National Ministry should remain in office for any considerable length of time, but that it had certain objects to fulfill in the way of tranquilizing the country and settling various economic difficulties, and that then it would give way to a party ministry. But even if that were so, there is the plain fact that little or nothing has yet been done in the way of that tranquilization; that the economic difficulties are just as bad as ever they were and in some respects worse, for there have been numerous hitches in the settlement of the international commercial agreements; the shortage of raw cotton in Catalonia has reached the extreme limit and the great industry of that region is threatened with disaster; strikes are reported continually from every part of Spain; and there is more talk now, some of it quite evidently serious, of the possibility of a general strike.

Nothing has been done to satisfy that crying necessity of Spain, the improvement in educational methods, or the mere supply of education in places where there is none for the children. The Cortes has been discussing the matter in the old long-winded way, just as it discussed measures for the improvement of its own Parliamentary system and the cutting down of its speeches. Above all, this government of enormous power, embracing its four former Premiers, shows itself meek and ineffective before the intensification of the German aggressions. When it entered into power much was heard of its valiant intentions to give Germany to understand that her crimes toward Spain must be stopped immediately, or there would be trouble, and particularly that the matter of the escape of the German submarine from Cadiz must be settled to Spain's satisfaction. It is understood that certain representations were made to Berlin, but they were not of such a character as to promise success, and subsequently the Ministry settled down to the old game of asking for explanations and compensation when another Spanish ship was sunk—and getting no reply. Some of the strongest financial and commercial interests in the country are not satisfied with such procedure, and there is an uncomfortable feeling that there is weakness in offices where strength is needed.

In these days one often hears comments upon the working of the Spanish embassy at Berlin. The Ambassador is Señor Luis Polo de Bernabe, and it is stated that not long ago he was decorated by the Kaiser and that the personnel at a certain high personage manifested his displeasure at the skill and tact displayed in the protection of the foreign interests entrusted to them in Germany. It is asked if it is true that the Count de Cadagua and the staff of the French prisoners department which the embassy manages were excluded from these distinctions, if it is true that a royal order exists, according to which Spanish missions of every kind are prohibited from accepting decorations from any belligerent government, if it is true that a certain high personage manifested his displeasure at the action of Don Luis Polo de Bernabe in accepting the decoration, and whether it is known if he has returned them to the German Government. This, no doubt, is not a serious matter, and Señor de Bernabe is an acute and tactful diplomatist of great experience and prestige, who has fulfilled extremely difficult duties at Berlin not only to the advantage of Spain, but to that of the belligerents also. Yet such incidents as this are viewed in some quarters with misgivings.

The one definite thing that the government has done has been to release the Cartagena Socialist prisoners, and by this time it appears that it wishes it had found some excuse for not doing so, for the advent of the four Socialists to the Chamber has resulted in a very considerable upheaval in Spanish politics and an enlightenment of the public upon the manner in which they have been governed, which

has made a very deep impression and is likely to be much accentuated in the near future. The somewhat delicate democratic movement in Spain has been greatly strengthened in the most recent times, and perhaps that is largely responsible for the evident tendency toward reaction which has now set in within the official Conservative party, and which is no doubt responsible for much of the present unsettlement. This democratic advance, embracing not only the Socialists, but many of the strong Republican elements who are in sympathy with them, with the complementary Conservative reactionary tendency, are the cardinal features of Spanish politics of the moment, and they are both significant.

The old familiar term "crisis" is once again heard daily in political circles and is printed in the newspapers. It was reintroduced a few weeks ago when it was stated that Señor Cambó, who entered the national ministry with some hesitation, was stated to be in difficulties and on the point of resigning. That affair, for whatever it was worth, was smoothed over. It is now succeeded by another which is obviously far more serious. A little while since, it was stated that, as soon as the measures for military reform and for the pecuniary betterment of the state of the employees of the civil service were approved, the Cortes would be closed, and that then the present national government would be dissolved, chiefly because Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, and Señor González Besada, Finance Minister, had firmly made up their minds to leave it.

A certain Clerical deputy was going about declaring that he knew the ministerial crisis would come to a head by the first week in June. He was wrong, but it does seem clear that Señores Dato and Besada have come to the determination mentioned. It is now being said that because they may leave the Cabinet it does not follow that the latter will be dissolved, but that a scheme is on foot for putting Señor Alba, the present Minister of Public Instruction, in charge of the Foreign Ministry in place of Señor Dato, and introducing Señor La Cierva as Finance Minister in place of Señor Besada. It would appear unlikely after what occurred a few weeks ago, when Señor La Cierva, as War Minister in the García Prieto Government, nearly brought about the most disastrous crisis that could have happened to Spain and was working with the military party in the direction of a military dictatorship, thus bringing about the sudden constitution of the national government, that he could be brought back to the council, and especially such a council as this. Señor Maura has taken a strong line with the military juntas, which he said would not be allowed to put up their heads again, but he is an old colleague and friend of La Cierva, who has a strong backing. It would seem impossible, however, that the Count de Romanones, and perhaps one or two others, could consent to form part of a ministry that included Señor La Cierva, and if the latter is to come back the truly national character of the Ministry must collapse. The latest view is that the present government will present the Budget and remain in power until it is approved, when they will resign. It is a common expression of feeling that this will be a sad confession of Spanish weakness.

## MEN AT FRONT TO PAY INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department authorizes the publication of the following order from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, published in France on June 18, 1918:

Officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces having incomes of \$1000 or more for the calendar year 1917 are required to prepare income tax returns on the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and mail same to reach the office of the proper collectors of Internal Revenue in the United States on or before Oct. 1, 1918.

The personnel of the American Expeditionary Forces should forward their individual returns of income to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they maintain their legal residence; those without a permanent residence should forward their returns to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md. Income tax forms will be obtainable at an early date through the offices of the disbursing quartermasters throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

## PUBLIC FOOD LESSONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLSTON, Mass.—Government food experts who are touring Boston with a truck kitchen, gave some lessons on conservation to a number of women in this section Thursday. The motor truck, which is thoroughly equipped with kitchen facilities, was used to show the process of canning, by the cold pack method, also other ways, and also the use of meat and wheat substitutes was explained. The exhibition was viewed by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, who presented the truck to the Food Administration through Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense.

## APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED

BOSTON, Mass.—The following appointments by Mayor Peters were confirmed Thursday night by the Civil Service Commission: Josiah Quincy to be chairman of the new Transit Department, salary \$5000; City Treasurer Thomas W. Murray and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the Public Works Department, to be members of the Transit Department, unpaid; Dr. William C. Woodward to be health commissioner, salary \$7500, and James B. Shea to be commissioner of the Park and Recreation Department, salary \$5000.

## TWO MINISTERS BACK IN OTTAWA

Arthur Meighen and J. A. Calder Have Returned From War Conference in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Two out of six Canadian cabinet ministers who have been overseas for the past couple of months have returned to Ottawa. These are the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration. The President of Privy Council accompanied the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, to London, being later joined by General Newburn, Minister of Militia, and the Hon. J. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine. In the course of a statement given out to the press, Mr. Meighen said that the work of the Imperial Conference was not yet complete, and, although the Prime Minister greatly desired to return to Canada at once, strong pressure was being brought to bear upon him to induce him to remain in London in order to attend the further sittings of the Supreme War Council.

In this connection Mr. Meighen said "The Prime Minister is being strongly pressed to remain for some time yet. He is personally anxious to return, but the view of his associates in the War Cabinet both from the United Kingdom and from Canada was that he should continue his work there at least for a short time. Mr. Rowell will, in all probability, accompany him."

In the present state of the western battle front, as well as for other but less grave causes, it will be of great value to the government here to have Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell in constant attendance at the Supreme War Council. It has been stated on several occasions in cables from London that Mr. Lloyd George has urged upon Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Hughes of Australia that they should remain in London to give the War Council the benefit of their judgment during the extremely critical period on the western front.

## CAPITAL INCREASE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company has increased its capital from \$5,500,000 to \$30,000,000. The company will build a series of by-product ovens and a glass plant.

## MR. SCHWAB PLANS FASTER SHIP WORK

Director-General Returns From Inspection Trip—Regrets That So Many Contracts Have Been Made for Export of Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, returned to this city yesterday after a month's absence spent in inspecting shipyards on the Pacific Coast and in the Great Lakes district. In his first interview he advanced a number of ideas which he intends to put into force as soon as possible in order to further speed up the shipbuilding program. Among these are the prohibition of foreign steel shipments, in order to have steel working surplus of 60,000,000 tons for each shipyard, erection of new plate mills if necessary, adoption of the Macy wage scale in accessories plants, allocation of shipyard work to capacity to furnish equipment, and a

largely increased shop output for the Delaware River section. He also predicted that when all the yards of the country are going at full speed the production would be 10,000,000 tons a year.

"It has not been my fault," said Mr. Schwab, "that any contracts were made to ship steel to foreign countries. This must stop if we want to keep the spirit of enthusiasm among shipbuilders. Every day I am receiving petitions from shipbuilders to send them steel."

"Western shipyards have made such a good showing," said Mr. Schwab, "because they have had plenty of steel and the new yards were completed in advance of those built in this district. This country now has all the shipyards the steel supply can take care of. In a yard at Seattle I stopped because there was so much steel congestion in the yards in that section. No more yards will be built, but every yard now constructed will be utilized to full capacity."

Although Mr. Schwab refused to comment further on foreign steel shipments, it is understood he referred to the agreements made with the Japanese and Chinese governments, which are now building ships for the United States Shipping Board under an agreement.

## ARKANSAS DRY LAW A CHECK ON CRIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—In his address accepting the nomination for a second term, Gov. Charles H. Brough of Arkansas told the Democratic State Convention here recently that "the passage by the 1917 Legislature of the Bone Dry Act has greatly reduced the percentage of crime in our State." The Governor urged the convention to endorse nation-wide prohibition, both during the war and by federal amendment.

"Our penitentiary records show a decrease in population from 1106 on July 1, 1916, to 877 on the same date in 1918," said the Governor. "Liquor is the Pandora's box out of which most crime proceeds," he continued, "and the administration is proud that the Bone Dry Act was passed at its suggestion. I urge that the new Legislature be asked to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment and to correct any defects found to exist in the Bone Dry Law in its two years of operation."

Good cooks consider  
**MAZOLA**  
better than  
Olive Oil or  
"Frying Fats"

MANY a housewife has hesitated to fry fish in her apartment because of the smoke and odor, but with Mazola there is no such objection.

Mazola can be used so hot without burning, that it "crisps" over the fish very quickly—brings it to the table golden brown and delicate, never heavy or greasy. Thousands of American women are using this pure, delicious oil from corn in preference to butter, lard, suet and "frying fats."

For salads many cooks consider Mazola as good as the best olive oil—and it costs much less.

Mazola is a most delicate shortening—makes rich but palatable cakes and pastry. Being an oil and not a solid fat, Mazola requires no melting. It is ready to use. Quantities can be measured exactly. It saves time—results are always uniform and satisfactory, and there is no waste.

And Mazola saves animal fats.

## SAUTED FLOUNDER

Put into a shallow frying pan enough Mazola to cover the bottom, and when hot stir in one-fourth teaspoon salt. Lay the flounder in bone side down and cook carefully until well browned; then turn over and brown in the same manner. Garnish with lemon and serve very hot.

In deep frying, use just enough Mazola to cover the food, and no more. It must be hot enough to form a crust quickly. Fry only a few pieces at a time.

Mazola is always uniform. Its preparation is scientific and exact.

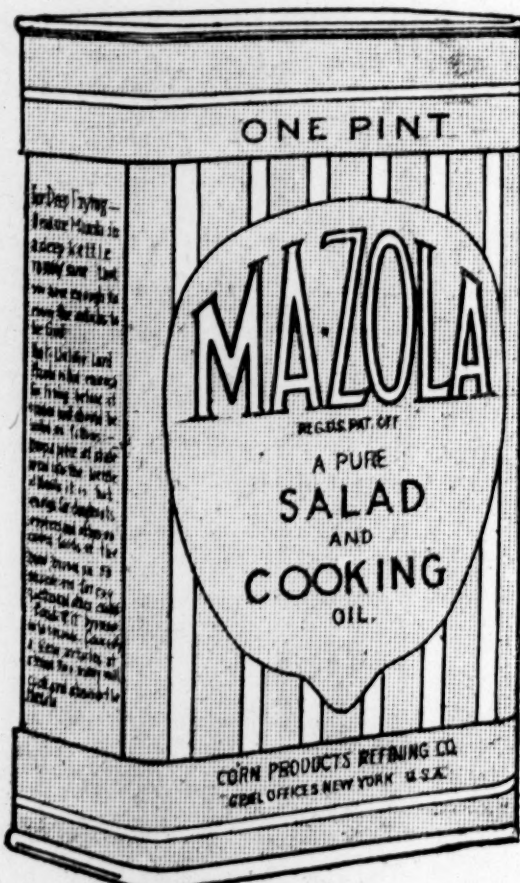
For sale in pints, quarts and gallons. The large sizes are the most economical to buy. Get a can from your grocer today.

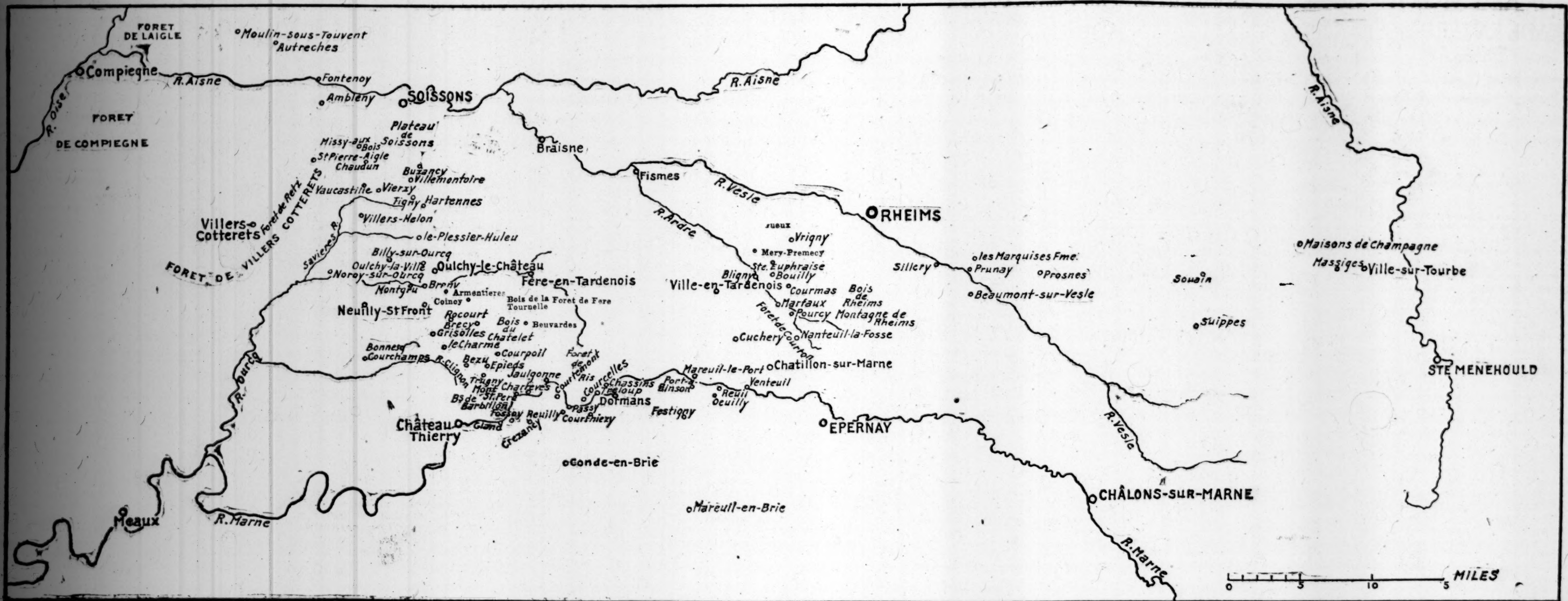
There is a valuable Cook Book for Mazola users. It shows you how to fry, sauté, make dressings and sauces more delicious, make light, flaky pastry. Should be in every home. Send for it or ask your grocer. FREE.

New England Selling Representatives  
AHERN & CAHOON, 131 State Street, Boston

# MAZOLA

The Delicious Salad and Cooking Oil  
Produced by the CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.  
P. O. BOX 161, NEW YORK





Further shrinkage in the Soissons-Rheims salient

General Foch's troops, continuing their pressure against the German lines south of the Ourcq, have captured the village of Coincy and the greater part of Tournelle Wood. They have extended their progress in the Forest of Fère as far as the general line of Beauvarden-le-Charnel, and have also advanced in the Rix Forest and north of Dormans.

## CROWN PRINCE'S DESPERATE TASK

(Continued from page one)

Soissons Rheims candle is worth the price of the casualties entailed in holding it or in biting it off.

### General Gouraud Awards Honors

PARIS, France (Thursday).—General Gouraud has asked that the Cross of the Legion of Honor be given to 60 volunteers who held advanced posts along the line east of Rheims until the Germans were upon them at the beginning of the offensive, according to la Liberté.

### Military Situation Reviewed

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU.  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Competent opinion here considers the military situation very promising. The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that up to 11 o'clock this morning the French had straightened their line northeast of Château Thierry, so that it now runs in an almost direct line between Vincennes on the Marne and Armentières, south of Oulchy. Coincy is in allied hands, but Beauvarden is not. West of Rheims the Allies have succeeded in creating a small but sharp bulge into the German positions, the line now running jaggedly, thence east of Méry-Prémecy, thence in a straight line southward to just west of Marfaux.

The allied advance on the west of the salient in the past two days has attained an average depth of three miles on a 12-mile front. They are now within good observation range of the important center of Fère-en-Tardenois. The Allies have also captured the station of le Plessier-Huleu. The distance between the latter place and Méry-Prémecy is 22 miles, so that the greater portion of the German salient is now under the long-range fire of the Allies.

The impression still exists that the Germans intend to retire from their salient, though it is believed their rearward movement will now be at a slower rate. The decreasing of gunfire still noticeable on the west side of the salient is considered to support this belief. Since July 15 about 64 divisions have been in action on the Soissons-Champagne front, which is about one-third of the strength of Germany's effectives.

The German battalions are considerably under strength and it is considered doubtful if they can launch another big offensive on Prince Rupprecht's or any other front for at least another two months. For this enforced delay the German system of training storm troops is believed to be largely responsible as losses of this type of effectives have been much more severe than losses of his second rate troops, thus discrediting the storm-troop theory of the German military system.

It has now transpired that the French advance north of Mondidier has given the Allies observation over the whole Aisne valley as the French hold the crest of the hills overlooking this river.

### German Shock Troops

PARIS, France (Friday).—General von Ludendorff apparently has 40 divisions of shock troops still in hand, says Marcel Hutin in L'Echo de Paris. They are destined, or, at least, part of them, for an operation calculated to change the present situation to the advantage of the German Crown Prince; but, adds M. Hutin, it is hardly likely that General Foch and General Pétain will let the initiative be taken from them now. Between July 15 and yesterday 48 German divisions were identified in the Marne pocket, says M. Hutin, and completely

exhausted divisions are being replaced by half-rested ones. The newspapers are much pleased over the success by the Allies and believe that the moment is near when the pocket made by the Germans will be so reduced that the position will be intolerable.

A majority of the military critics think that the German Crown Prince will not reconcile himself with falling back to the line of the Vesle without giving a further defensive battle on the plateau of Tardenois in conjunction with an offensive battle in the neighboring regions. The critics are convinced, however, that General Foch will not let the initiative be taken from him.

Le Matin says that whether the Germans begin an attack against the French or the British they will find the Allies well prepared. The allied High Command awaits in full confidence the expected enemy reaction. Should the Germans meet with another failure, says Le Matin, they would be obliged to precipitate the retirement which already appears almost inevitable.

### American Flag Unfurled

LONDON, England (Friday).—Sir William Osler unfurled an American flag at the United States war hospital at Portsmouth on Thursday. He said the flag stood for a free humanity and he hoped it never would be furled until war had been made impossible forever.

### French Air Service Activities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An account of the activities of the French air service obtained from authentic sources today shows that great damage is being inflicted on the German Army crowded into the Aisne-Marne salient. Tons of bombs are being rained from the air night and day.

During the first two weeks of June, French airmen alone dropped 600 tons of high explosives on the Germans, in the trenches, on rest billets, railway stations, and on munitions works far back of the fighting lines. A total of 27,673 flights were made for military purposes during that time and more than 2000 combats occurred in the air. In this fighting, 199 German planes were destroyed or forced to land in French territory, and 161 were damaged and probably destroyed, making a total of 360 enemy machines brought down against a loss of 72 machines by the French. Twelve of the French planes brought down were only damaged.

French pilots and observers made 1159 photographic scouting trips and took 19,478 snapshots of enemy forces and positions. They also made 393 long range flights, covering enemy territory for hundreds of miles. Coupled with this French effort today in the Aisne salient is the work of concentrated British and American squadrons, and the airmen are at work night and day. Not a spot within the enemy lines is neglected, and his retreat is carried on under the same deluge of bombs and machine-gun fire from the air that played an important part in forcing a way for the advancing French-American armies which have crossed the Marne.

### Rioting by Peasants of White Russia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rioting by the peasants in the occupied regions of White Russia is increasing and many German soldiers have been killed, said an official dispatch today from Stockholm.

### Mr. McAdoo Cables Gen. Pershing

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Pershing has received a cable message from Secretary McAdoo, which reads as follows: "America glories in the achievement of your gallant army and your French comrades. The country is thrilled with the valorous deeds of our heroic soldiers."

General Pershing replied in the

name of the American expeditionary forces: "Thank you for your cordial message. Our officers and men are filled with the national spirit of determination to win. They are superb soldiers."

### Esthonia's Congratulations

PARIS, France (Friday).—(Hayas Agency).—The president of the provisional government of Esthonia has telegraphed to M. Pinchon congratulations on the victory of the French and their comrades in arms and expressing hope for the liberation of Esthonia. In reply M. Pinchon declared that France would not forget the gallant struggle of the Esthonians during the first three years of the war.

### Diplomats to Stay at Vologda

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The allied diplomats at Vologda have decided to remain in that city, notwithstanding the efforts of the Bolsheviks to prevail upon them to go to Moscow, capital of the Soviet Government. The State Department was so informed in a dispatch today from the American Consul at Moscow.

### Further Revolts at Prague Reported

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further revolts at Prague caused by famine, were reported in a diplomatic dispatch today from Switzerland. It was stated that there had been no bread in Prague since July 7.

### American Troops' Progress

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Satisfactory progress is being made by the United States troops assisting the French and British in pushing in the German lines on the Soissons-Rheims salient, members of the House Military Committee were told today by Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff.

The transportation facilities of the expeditionary army are fully meeting the strain placed upon them in keeping the moving troops supplied, and in bringing up heavy guns and ammunition. While without information as to casualties in the present battle, Secretary Baker said the percentage of men killed in previous fighting had been remarkably low. Figures furnished the committee members showed that the fatality rate in battle had been eight per thousand, while there was exactly the same proportion of fatalities from disease among the expeditionary forces.

The officials said this undoubtedly was the lowest fatality rate among troops at war in the history of the world.

Members of the committee inquired as to the losses of the Germans in killed since the present battle started, but General March said he had no information on that subject, adding that American forces were too busy pressing their offensive to even attempt to estimate German dead.

### German Right Reinforced

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Germans have reinforced their right flank of the Soissons-Rheims pocket, says La Liberté, with a new army, commanded by General von Eben, which has been placed between the armies of General von Hutier and General von Boehm.

### German Deputy Bitter

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The impression that the Franco-American counter-offensive has made on the Germans at home is perhaps best illustrated by an article written by Herr Traub of the Prussian Lower House in the Pan-German newspaper, the Taegliche Rundschau. Herr Traub attacks the "croakers who dare doubt the official headquarters reports of victory." He makes a desperate appeal for "more nerve" and more faith, and blusters thus: "If 'der alte Fritz' (Frederick the Great) walked the streets today and saw the people's long faces he would say:

'Remember the Seven Years' War, when fortune was often dead against us. Why grumble because affairs on the Marne are not going as well as expected? You ought to be ashamed of yourselves.'"

## COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German official report made public on Thursday night says:

"There have been vigorous local actions between Soissons and Rheims."

Yesterday afternoon's report says: "Between Buquoy and Hebuterne the enemy attacked in the evening under strong artillery protection; he was repulsed. Similarly thrusts broke down which the enemy launched west of Albert and from Mailly."

"On the battlefield between Soissons and Rheims the fighting died down yesterday; there were minor infantry engagements. In front of our positions south of the Ourcq and southwest of Rheims, the enemy launched violent par 1 attacks, which were beaten back by our counter-thrusts."

"In the Vosges Bavarian landwehr troops brought back prisoners as a result of a raid skilfully carried out."

LONDON, England (Friday).—Today's official statement reads: "Yesterday evening the enemy attacked our new positions in the Hebuterne sector under cover of a heavy barrage. His troops were driven off with severe loss, leaving 30 prisoners in our hands."

"Early this morning a strong local attack was launched by the enemy against the line recently gained by us at Meteren. This attack was also repulsed after sharp fighting."

"During the night a party of our troops rushed a hostile machine gun nest in the Merris sector. Hostile artillery has been active in the Somme Valley and in the neighborhood of Boyelles."

The British War Office issued a statement on Thursday night which reads as follows: "Early this morning the enemy attacked four of our posts south of Meteren, after heavy artillery and trench mortar preparation. He was repulsed, suffering many casualties. We captured a few prisoners. London troops today carried out a successful daylight raid southwest of Albert and brought back 17 prisoners and machine guns. A few prisoners were also secured on other parts of the front."

PARIS, France (Friday).—Today's official statement follows: "Yesterday afternoon French troops captured Villemonfroire after violent fighting and captured 200 prisoners as well as 20 machine guns."

"Farther south, Oulchy-le-Château fell into the hands of the French. The French made progress east of the town and captured four cannon."

"During combats yesterday in the region south of the Ourcq the French took many hundreds of prisoners."

The French War Office, on Thursday night, issued the following statement:

"On the Ourcq front the fighting today met with the same success as on preceding days."

"North of the river we occupy Oulchy la Ville. South of the river, Franco-American troops made an advance which reached three kilometers at certain points, despite stern resistance, notably in the region of Dormans."

"Southwest of Armentières we occupy Hill 141 and have crossed the Nanteuil stream. Farther to the south we captured the village of Coincy and the greater part of Tournelle Wood. We extended our progress in the Forest of Fère as far as the general line of Beauvarden-le-Charnel."

"Our advance continued under favorable conditions in the Rix Forest and north of Dormans."

"Southwest of Rheims the enemy

continued his violent attacks against our positions between Virgny and St. Euphrasie, and succeeded in gaining a foothold on Hill 240. Our troops soon reconquered this height, taking 100 prisoners."

## BRITISH PREMIER ON THE FOOD SITUATION

(Continued from page one)

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Thursday: "On a portion of the mountain front from Vallarsa to the Brenta Valley and along the Piave River between Candelo and Zenson, our batteries have replied effectively to the harassing fire by the enemy and have destroyed enemy trenches and damaged artillery emplacements."

"Enemy patrols have been driven back at Stelvio, near Mori and Mount Stabellia and on the left bank of the Brenta."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today at the War Department reads as follows:

Section A.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne our troops continued to press the enemy. In their advance eastward they have taken the southern half of Forêt de Fère."

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

## VON HUSSAREK IN DIFFICULTIES

New Austrian Premier Appears to Make No Progress in Formation of Cabinet

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Vienna message stating that Baron von Hussarek von Heinelein, former Minister of Education, has been appointed Dr. von Seydler's successor as Premier, emphasizes the fact that he does not appear to be making progress with the formation of a cabinet.

The Reichsrat Lower House resumed its secret sitting for a discussion of military affairs on Wednesday.

During the debate on the administrative partition of Bohemia, the Czech Socialist spokesman declared that the Czechs "will hate and fight Austria forever and finally destroy her completely because she embodies a century-old crime against the liberty of mankind."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Baron von Hussarek, the new Austrian Premier, is meeting with difficulties in his negotiations with representatives of the parliamentary parties, says a Vienna dispatch to the Cologne Gazette.

The program of the Cabinet, as explained by von Hussarek, comprises absolute adherence to Parliament and the retention of the present Cabinet (apparently excepting Dr. von Seydler, the former Premier), which will be replaced in the autumn by a Ministry with a strong parliamentary element. The new Premier also proposes a provisional budget for six months, administrative and financial reforms later, as well as constitutional reforms for Bohemia, Galicia and in the south.

### Request for Peace Move

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Austrian Social Democrats have introduced an interpellation in the Austrian Lower House asking that the government negotiate immediately with Germany with a view to jointly fixing war aims and peace terms, and repeating Austrian readiness for peace without annexations or indemnities, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant. The Social Democrats assert that the Austro-Hungarian Government does not act sharply enough against the military party of Germany, which momentarily has the upper hand.

## THEFTS OF ARMY BEEF ARE CHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-one persons were indicted here today by the federal grand jury on a charge of being implicated in the theft of beef consigned to the United States Army. The defendants who include butchers, purchasing agents, government checkers and truck drivers are accused of conspiracy to embezzle and dispose of government property without authority.

the city, says the Berliner Dagblad. Activists celebrating the eleventh day of July were beaten and a number of activist prisoners of war from Goettingen were attacked by inhabitants for carrying on anti-Belgian propaganda in the city.

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## FREIGHT RATE RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government, acting on the recommendation of the Board of Railway Commissioners, has passed measures increasing the freight rate on all Canadian railways by an average of 20 per cent. The increase is declared to be the direct outcome of the application to Canadian railways of the McAdoo wage award which involves an increased expenditure estimated on all roads at from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000 a year.

## WORKERS GO TO WASHINGTON

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Committees from the metal trades councils of the Pittsfield and Schenectady plants of the General Electric Company left today for Washington, D. C., to lay before the War Labor Board the sentiment of the employees of the two plants regarding the strike of General Electric employees in Lynn. A committee from the local works has also gone to Lynn carrying a message of support.

## BERLIN REGRETS SINKING SHIP

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—Negotiations concerning the sinking by a German submarine last February of the Spanish steamer Sardinero, loaded with American grain for Switzerland, have been concluded. The German Government has expressed its regrets and has promised full restitution for the damage done by the submarine.

THE most delicious materials of natural sweetness, such as honey, maple, molasses, fruits, etc., are used in

**Huyler's**

**Assorted Chocolates**  
(War Candies Package)

Candies chosen in accordance with the wishes of the Food Administration.

**\$1.00 per lb.**

No matter where you travel—mountains, sea shore, city or country—you find a Huyler's store or Huyler's agency convenient.

SOME NEW SPANISH  
TRADE ENTERPRISESGreat Impetus Given to Industry  
Through Necessity of Country  
to Rely on Its Own Re-  
sources During the WarA previous article on this subject ap-  
peared in The Christian Science Monitor  
of July 23.

II

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent.

MADRID, Spain.—In addition to the question of harnessing her waterfalls for commercial purposes, the utmost activity is being displayed in Spain in another direction, also associated with the production and application of power, namely, the construction of boilers and engines. Here Spain has been made to realize that not only the war cut off her foreign supplies on which she has been most largely dependent in the past, with the result now that her stock is deficient and in a very bad state of repair; but that, as foreign countries will for some time after the war need all they can manufacture for their own uses, it is absolutely imperative that Spain should proceed, without delay, to her own production, and that on a very large scale. Spain is keen on building new light railroads, but it is no use doing this if there are no engines to pull the wagons on them, and no indication as to where they are coming from, which has been the state of things hitherto. It is stated as an extraordinary fact that, so far, no complete boilers have been imported from Germany, Belgium, and the United States. In 1913 the value of these latter was 12,500,000 pesetas. Since the war began a few have been imported from the United States, but very far from enough to meet the demand. The railroad problem in its different phases is one of the most important and difficult that Spain has to solve.

A lead in this matter was given recently by a prominent Barcelona machine-making firm known as La Maquinista Terres y Maritima, which at a general meeting of its shareholders determined to extend its present business and undertake on a large scale the construction of engines for the Spanish railroads. With this object the capital of the company has been increased from 3,136,000 pesetas to 20,000,000 pesetas. The railroad companies themselves were invited to subscribe to this new capital, and many important firms in the Catalonian region volunteered to take part in the operation. Following upon this there came the intimation of the establishment of a new company called the Sociedad Española de Construcción de Babcock & Wilcox, with a capital of 24,000,000 pesetas, of which 20,000,000 have been issued and subscribed. The Spanish Government, under the new law by which it may subsidize industries which are to the national advantage, guaranteeing the payment of 5 per cent interest on the paid-up capital, should the company's net profits be insufficient to make such a payment. In the name of the new company will be recognized the association with it of the well-known British firm of manufacturers of boilers.

An agreement has been concluded between Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox and a group of influential Bilbao capitalists intimately associated with some of the most important industrial forces in the country, including the great steel manufacturers, the Altos Hornos de Bilbao. The new company will manufacture Babcock & Wilcox marine boilers and engines for ships built in Spain, stationary and other boilers, electric cranes and conveying machines, drawn steel tubes and locomotives for the Spanish railroads. To do this a factory is to be erected near Bilbao which will cover about 30 acres of ground and give employment to between 2000 and 3000 men. Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox are to fix up a factory and will equip it with British machinery, tools and materials. There is an agreement between the British firm and the Spanish company which will last till 1940, and one of the terms is that, other things being equal, British manufacturers of plant and tools shall be given preference over other foreign competitors. Other points in the agreement are distinctly interesting and significant to such foreign competitors. For instance, it is provided that the British company shall transfer its branches to the Spanish company, will give it the use of its patents in Spain, and will have the technical guidance of the factory. It will receive a substantial payment for these considerations, which, together with a further amount, is being invested in shares of the Spanish company, so that the holding of the British concern will be an important one. It will have the right to appoint three directors of British nationality, the Spanish group appointing six or seven directors associated with the following important Madrid and Bilbao institutions: Banco de Vizcaya, Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, Aldama y Cia, the Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Española, and the Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Iberica. The three English directors have been appointed, and are Mr. James Kemnal, managing director and founder of the British company, Mr. Charles A. Knight, and Mr. Francis G. Cowrick, the last being appointed general manager of the new Spanish company.

The importance of this new development cannot be overestimated. In spite of all the difficulties of the moment, and the discouragement that enterprising commercial and manufacturing spirits find in some of the political and economic conditions of the country, Bilbao is looking forward to a period of tremendous activity in the near future, and, important as has been its place in the Spanish scheme of things hitherto, it is believed that it will make a wonderful leap forward when the war is over and the shortages and restrictions are

in some measure removed. Preparations are being made for the establishment of various new auxiliaries to industry. Thus, a new banking concern was recently constituted under the title of the Banco Vasco, with a capital of 5,000,000 pesetas, divided into 20,000 shares of 250 pesetas each, of which only 8000 have been issued. The new bank undertakes the discount and negotiations of assets in Spain and, broad, the change of foreign coin and notes, the issue of letters of credit and drafts, the purchase and sale of values, and the arrangement of current accounts and savings bank deposits, paying 1 per cent on current accounts and deposits at sight, 2 per cent at eight days, and 2½ per cent at three months.

With these considerations in view, it is interesting to examine the official returns which have just been made of new companies established in Spain last year. These numbered no fewer than 270, with a total capital of 298,382,358 pesetas. Of these, six were located in Madrid, accounting for 12,000,000 of the capital, 190 to Barcelona, with a little more than 41,000,000 of capital, and 31 to Bilbao with 66,000,000 of capital. Here it is indicated that Barcelona is the place for most numerous enterprises of minor proportions. In an analysis of these new concerns it is found that 63 of them, with 73,000,000 pesetas of capital, are devoted to manufacture; 13 with 60,500,000 capital to navigation; 12 with 19,000,000 of capital to mining; five with 8,000,000 of capital to electrical enterprises; and 62 with 7,500,000 of capital to general commercial pursuits.

Looking again at the cardinal fact that last year 270 new companies were formed with over 298,000,000 of capital, it is peculiarly interesting to compare these figures with those of other years. There is at once a revelation of Spain's newly acquired wealth and her tendency to enterprise. In 1914, when the country was far less rich than it is now, there was a tendency to hold capital back and only some 79,000,000 were invested in new businesses, against 187,000,000 in 1913. The downward movement continued in 1915 when 120 companies were formed with a capital which was 34,000,000 less than that of the previous year. But in 1916, Spain then feeling in full the benefits which the war had conferred on her, the reaction set in and 217 companies were formed with a capital of over 219,000,000. This last figure, however, is subject to some substantial reductions, since it includes over 100,000,000 which was not really new capital, that amount being credited to the Compania Transmediterranea which is a fusion of various other companies, and 12,000,000 pesetas opposite the name of the Sociedad Magic Park, which was dissolved at the end of the year. With these allowances, the real new capital subscribed in 1916 was a little over 107,000,000. As will be seen, this amount was nearly doubled in the next year, 1917.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR  
DEDICATION JULY 31

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Dedication exercises of the new building for the world headquarters of Christian Endeavor will be held at the building, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, on July 31. Contributions for the erection of the building, which cost about \$200,000, were received from nearly every country in the world, among the peoples contributing being Chinese, Japanese, Egyptians, Indians, Norwegians, Russians, Australians, Britains, Brazilians, Chileans, Jamaicans, Armenians, Finlanders and South Sea Islanders. Most of the money came from Christian Endeavor societies in the United States.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, will speak at the dedication, which will be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and he will speak again at the rally to be held in Ford Hall at 7:30 of the same day.

TWENTY-FOUR WOODEN SHIPS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal interests have just placed a contract for the construction of 24 wooden steamships of 3500 tons each, with the Lyall Shipbuilding Company of North Vancouver, B. C. The work on the vessels will be rushed with the utmost dispatch. The timber required for their construction will be secured from all the mills in British Columbia, which are able to furnish the sizes needed.

MILITARY DRILL FOR BOYS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Military drill for boys is a regular feature of the activities on Portland municipal playgrounds this summer. Instructors have been assigned from the Oregon Military Police, and at each of the playgrounds an hour's drill is being given to the boys twice a week. Medals will be awarded to those showing the greatest proficiency.

NEW HIGHWAY PLANNED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

AMERICUS, Ga.—The Americus and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce is advocating a new highway to connect Americus and Atlanta, which will eliminate 35 miles now traveled between these points. The new route is planned to go via Ellaville, Butler and Thomaston to Barnesville, where it will join the National Highway.

LAKE STRIKE "NOT JUSTIFIED"  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the face of a threatened strike of seamen on the Great Lakes, which would tie up the transportation of iron ore, coal and wheat essential to the war program, the Shipping Board has issued a statement declaring that the board does not feel that there are any grievances to justify a strike at this time.
REASON SOUGHT FOR  
I. W. W. STRIKE CALLGovernment Charges Conspiracy  
to Halt Industry as Draft  
Protest and to Force Release  
of I. W. W. Under ArrestSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The call for a general strike issued by the I. W. W. in the American Northwest within three weeks after draft registration day last year came under close scrutiny Thursday in the trial of 101 I. W. W. here. The government claims that the general strike order was sent out as a protest against conscription and to effect the release of I. W. W. in jail. The defense insists that the call was issued to secure an eight-hour day and better working conditions.

The legal battle over this important issue centered on Thursday around John Turner, Turner was chairman of the organization committee of the I. W. W. lumber workers' union at Spokane, Wash. The first week in March of last year, when this country was drawing closer to the edge of war, a convention of lumber workers' delegates met at Spokane. They adopted a resolution that they favored a general strike in case of conscription. Turner was chairman of the committee bringing out this resolution and recommending its passage.

On April 6, on the evening of the day that America entered the war, the Sandpoint (Ida.) local of the I. W. W. adopted a motion to call a general strike against conscription. Both of these resolutions were attested to yesterday by presentation in court of the original minute books.

On June 20 the call for the general strike was sent out to I. W. W. organizations. It started at Sandpoint, Ida. The call was signed by Turner and by James Rowan, secretary of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union at Spokane. The call started at this drastic step was taken pursuant to action of the convention previously mentioned.

On July 13 telegrams were sent by Rowan and Turner to I. W. W. locals urging them to stand pat on the strike. These messages declared the strike would open jail doors for I. W. W. members then behind them.

On Aug. 13 Turner wrote to the Oregon lumber workers' district council that government lumber contracts had been transferred to Spokane because of labor troubles in Oregon. Turner, in reply to a question from F. K. Nebeker, government prosecutor, said on Thursday that he had never thought the lumber strike would interfere with the government's war purposes.

The government claims the chain of evidence shows the I. W. W. were conspiring to halt industry as a protest against the draft and to force the release of the I. W. W. members under arrest and under sentence.

The explanation the I. W. W. give of all this is that the lumber convention which adopted the threat of a general strike against conscription was but a small one of 17 members; that it was a foolish resolution, taken by a small body, many of whom did not vote on it; that this convention passed other resolutions, and that the call for a general strike was issued on the basis of these other resolutions, particularly that for the eight-hour day. All of which, the government insists, is rank camouflage.

The way in which the defense these days is clinging to patriotic straws was again illustrated on Thursday, when George Hardy, a British subject, was recalled to the stand and questioned about one of his brothers. The defense the other day brought out carefully that Hardy had a number of brothers in the British Army. Yesterday they elicited from the witness that one who had been killed in action was an I. W. W. in Canada. Hardy refused to grant, in the face of specific instances, that I. W. W. in Canada who had joined the army had been expelled from their respective organizations. He said he thought the draft in America should have had a referendum attached.

AIRPLANE TOUR OF  
THE MIDDLE WEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Lee, commanding the British Aviation Mission to this country, assisted by Capt. J. J. Hammond, James Fitz Morris, W. A. Hannay, and G. D. Hunter, will make an airplane tour of the Middle Western States. They expect to start from Indianapolis about Aug. 14, and stop at 16 of the mid-western cities to give exhibitions and lectures. The total air distance to be flown cross country is approximately 2500 miles.

The purpose of the tour is to demonstrate what fighting in the air is. These

officers of the Royal Air Force, all of whom have seen service in the present war, will show that "stunting" in the air can be accomplished with ease and safety, and will point out in their public talks the necessity for teaching advanced flying to aviators now preparing for the front.

The itinerary probably will include air flights by at least three machines between Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis probably in the order mentioned. Flights over these cities will also be made, the fliers going through aerial battle tactics and all the air antics known.

AMERICANIZATION  
PLANS MATURINGSub-Committees of New Division  
of State Public Safety Board  
Getting Program in Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Sub-committees of the Americanization division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, such as the ones on community organizations, women's organizations and international problems, are thoroughly working out their plans of action. The sub-committee on community organizations is studying the needs and possibilities of all the towns and cities in the State which have any considerable amount of immigrant population, so that very soon they can all be intelligently aided in the organizing of their own Americanization promoting committees, reports Guy D. Gold, executive secretary of the organizing committee over all.

When the racial groups shall have organized their individual promoting committees, it is expected that then much activity and much good will begin to be manifest. At all the preliminary meetings thus far, leaders of the different races have shown a deep interest and an eagerness to get to work upon patriotic assimilation. The community organization, which is to be the machinery for Americanization in the City of Boston, is under the direction of a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This committee has just finished its year under the chairmanship of Franklin T. Kirt. The chamber is at work selecting a committee for the coming year, and since Mr. Kirt has been called to government service in Washington, D. C., another chairman must be found. From indications, the chamber plans to accomplish this in a few days.

MR. WILSON'S MOONEY  
LETTERS REQUESTED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—District-Attorney Charles M. Fickert of San Francisco, according to the Sacramento Bee, has sent a letter to Governor William D. Stephens requesting him to make public the communications he has received from President Wilson regarding the Thomas J. Mooney case.

In this letter and an affidavit accompanying it, Fickert makes charges regarding the mediation commission sent here by the President to investigate, among other things, the Mooney trial. In the affidavit he charges that Felix Frankfurter, secretary of the commission, told him he was satisfied Mooney was guilty and had had a fair trial, but stated it was the desire of the Federal Administration to placate not only the radicals in Russia but the radicals in the United States as well.

The affidavit also said Frankfurter stated the investigation then under way was due solely to the fact that the President of the United States had been misled in relation to the Mooney case by persons connected with the Bolshevik Government in Russia. Mooney was convicted as a result of the preparedness day bomb explosion in San Francisco, July 22, 1916, in which 10 persons perished and 40 others were wounded. Mooney's attorneys recently exhausted their legal efforts to obtain a new trial and Mooney was then taken to San Quentin prison to await execution Aug. 23. An appeal for clemency has been made to Governor Stephens.

ONTARIO WOOL CLIP  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

GUELPH, Ont.—The amount of wool received at Guelph for cooperative grading and sale has totaled 700,000 pounds to date and consignments are still arriving, though the busiest part of the season is over. This total is the output of 3450 growers, only one county in the whole Province being unrepresented. The greater part of the clip has been sold to Canadian mills at prices averaging 10 cents higher for all grades than was received last year.

LIBERTY MOTOR  
TESTS FAVORABLEQuantity Production Is Now  
Being Attained—Expert Says  
It Will Accomplish All That  
Has Been Predicted for ItSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

FLINT, Mich.—"The Liberty motor is an excellent motor. Tests have proved that it will accomplish all that has been predicted for it. The success of this new engine is an accomplishment of which every man in our shops who has had a part in making it may be proud." This is the statement of Walter P. Chrysler, president and general manager of the Buick Motor Company of this city and head of the General Motors Corporation.

"I would be glad to tell you more about the motor, but government regulations make it impossible for me to go into detail regarding the construction of this engine," Mr. Chrysler told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He did add, however, that the Liberty motor is strictly Americanized, being the product entirely of American mechanical genius, and, with a very few exceptions, being built with ideas originated in the country, a few having been taken from the designs of engines constructed in other countries.

It is understood that the Buick Motor Company now is turning out a considerable number of the Liberty motors in its plant each day, all subjected to the severest kind of tests to assure their being absolutely correct when ready for shipment. A plant covering six acres has been constructed especially for the assembling of the new motors. It is inclosed, and all visitors, excepting those having official business are barred, the inclosure being carefully guarded from watch-towers on each of its four corners, day and night. Other parts of the Buick Motor Company's original plant are working to their full capacity turning out parts for the motors.

The old plant has been guarded for several months by a large force of policemen, all entrances being barred by high gates.

Residents of the north side of the city, where the plant is located, who live within a radius of two or three miles, can hear the steady purring of the engines as they run in the test sheds under the eyes of government inspectors, and in this noise, which near the plant is a roar like a series of rapid-fire guns in action, there is a source of deep satisfaction. It is this noise which, multiplied by the thousands of these motors which it is predicted will be propelling American planes over German territory before many months, is joining in sounding the doom of German autocracy.

Recently thousands of Buick employees had the opportunity of witnessing a flight of an aeroplane driven by one of the new engines in action above the great plant of the company here. Mr. Chrysler arranged for a special flight from Detroit by the plane, which was piloted by H. T. Lewis, a civilian expert who has been employed in connection with aircraft production in Detroit. This flight of 50 miles by air route from Detroit was accomplished in exactly 35 minutes. Above the Buick plant the aviator sent his machine through a series of evolutions, including the nose dive, loop-the-loop, upside-down flying and many others.

This flight, in a de Havilland plane, constructed in the plant of the Fisher Body Company in Detroit and named after the Frenchman who designed it, bears out the statement of Mr. Chrysler, that the motor may be expected to perform perfectly. It is said that a speed of 155 miles an hour was maintained during part of the trip. Two miles above the city of Flint were made at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

MANY SETTLERS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Over 3000 well-to-do settlers, the majority of whom came from the western and southern states, entered Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the past month. The number of bona-fide farmers, bringing with them equipment, furniture and live stock is greater than the number settling here any month since the war.

SUGAR RATION IS  
TO BE REDUCEDUnited States Food Administration  
Announces That a Situation  
Exists Making Necessary  
a Restriction to Two PoundsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the allotment of sugar was put at three pounds a month for each person in the United States a short time ago, it was stated that, in the event of certain contingencies, this amount would have to be reduced. The Food Administration has now announced that a situation exists which makes it necessary to restrict the consumption of sugar to two pounds a month for each person, including all sugar used on the table and in cooking. Public eating places have been notified to limit their use of sugar to two pounds for every 90 meals served.

Upon the conforming to this reduction, it is announced, depends the possibility of maintaining the ration to the soldiers both of the United States and of the Allies as well as of avoiding a reduction to the allied countries, whose rations already are at a point below their normal needs. England which, before the war, used more sugar than the United States, has reduced the consumption of sugar to two pounds a month. France has a maximum of a pound and a half and Italy barely a pound.

The present situation is that sugar supplies in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are low; American beet and Louisiana cane crops have proved disappointing, as has also the yield in Porto Rico; because of the need of ships for moving troops and military supplies, sugar cannot be obtained from Java and other distant sources; the quantity needed for the army and navy exceeds earlier estimates, and large quantities must be sent to France and Italy to replace that lost through the destruction of the beet sugar industry by the German and Austrian invasions.

Fresh Meats Must Be  
Moved Quickly

The consideration of the American public, which always desires to be fair, is invited to the following statement.

Fresh beef products for domestic markets go from packers to retail stores within a period of about fourteen days as follows:

They are usually handled within twenty-four hours after purchase by the packers, and kept at a temperature a little above freezing, for about *three* days.

After three days the products are loaded into cars equipped with modern refrigeration where a similar temperature is maintained, and are in transit to market on an average of *six* days.

Upon arrival at the branch distributing house, they are unloaded into proper refrigerators and placed on sale.

The products are not frozen at any time during this period, hence they are not in a condition to be stored for a rise in price.

Swift & Company requires all beef products to be sold during the week of arrival, and the average of sales is within *five* days.

Prompt moving of the products along the above mentioned journey means good products and satisfaction to the consumer as well as insurance to the packers against certain loss.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

AMERICA'S LEADER—  
**Beaded Tip**  
Shoe Laces  
THE TIP CANNOT PULL OFF  
Beware of Imitations  
Look on the Wrapper for  
TRADE BEADED MARK  
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS  
UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.  
Manufacturers and Sole Manufacturers  
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## CONSERVATION PLAN TO VOTERS

### Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Passes Proposed Amendment Calling for Utilization of Natural Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Conservation, development and utilization of the natural resources within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by public direction and control, is provided for in a proposed article of amendment to the constitution which the State Constitutional Convention finally passed on Thursday for submission to the voters in November. The scope of the amendment was broadened in the final stage, to make it applicable to all "natural resources," and an effort to eliminate a provision to provide for "utilization" of these natural resources, for the common weal, was unsuccessful.

As finally passed, the amendment reads as follows:

"The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the Commonwealth are public uses, and the General Court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof, and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor."

There was strong objection raised to passing the amendment with the provision for "utilization" retained, but the measure was sent to engrossment on a roll-call vote of 127 yeas and 74 nays. This amendment was offered by Delegate Clapp of Lexington, who was supported by Delegate Pillsbury of Boston.

Mr. Hobbs of Worcester, in charge of the measure for the Committee on Public Affairs, felt that the danger of conveying too much power in the amendment was infinitesimal compared with the public loss possible by not giving the Legislature sufficient power over natural resources. After this defense, the convention rejected the Clapp amendment on a record vote of 106 to 79.

The convention advanced to a third reading an amendment authorizing the Governor and Council to retire justices of Massachusetts courts because of disability, and providing for pensions for them.

Without debate the convention today advanced to a third reading a proposed article of amendment as follows: "Every act of incorporation, charter or franchise forever remain subject to revocation and amendment."

## LYNN STRIKERS ASKED TO RETURN

### General Electric Offers Workers Places Pending Arbitration — Promises Discharge Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Settlement of the General Electric strike now depends, it is believed, upon the result of General Manager Fish's appeal to the strikers to return to work Monday, upon terms which he has offered. For the present, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration waits. An adjustment of the difficulty is looked for early next week.

Mr. Fish offers to take the strikers back and to leave their grievances to be determined by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. He has not expressed willingness, however, to deal with committees of the strikers, and since recognition of the union is a cardinal issue in the strike, members of the State Board doubt that the men will go back on the basis of his appeal.

No decision was reached as a result of a hearing and conferences before the State Board and Federal Conciliator Henry J. Skelington yesterday, and Monday's developments are awaited.

The strikers last night made a new proposal, that they go back on their former jobs without discrimination because of union membership, and that the 16 or 17 men discharged for alleged union activities be restored to their positions if the State Board decides that they were unjustly discharged.

Several thousand operatives gathered in and about the City Hall yesterday while the hearing on the strike was under way, before Mr. Skelington and the State Board. The employees maintained that they had been spied upon by foremen, and discharged for showing interest in organization. After they had presented their case Mr. Fish offered to arbitrate, conditionally, certain of their demands. He would not agree, however, to deal with committees chosen by the employees.

Willingness to treat with union committees, remains, apparently, the big problem of the strike. Mr. Fish in his call to the men to return to work appeals to their patriotism and promises to investigate the cases of the men discharged.

### Attleboro Inquiry Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Intervention by United States and Massachusetts authorities in the strike of jewelry workers will come next Monday, according to an announcement by James H. Crowell, business agent of the Jewelers Union, made after a conference with Henry J. Skelington, State Conciliator for the War Labor Board.

of the United States. The jewelry workers demand a shorter workday.

### Brockton Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BROCKTON, Mass.—Strike conditions with regard to the shoe industry in Brockton and nearby places grow more complicated as various factions take action in accordance with their desires, and the original cause of the strike of the cutters, which was begun more than two weeks ago, a demand for increased wages, has apparently been lost sight of, since some of the factions have withdrawn from the union and formed a new union, others have resigned from their union, others have applied for their old positions and still others who did not strike have been forced into idleness because of the strike.

The strikers, the employers and those who did not strike are all anxiously awaiting action by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which is to hear the case next Monday. The increasing number of men on strike applying for their old positions indicates a gradual change in the attitude of the strikers and a desire to bring their idleness to an end. Because of the unusual conditions brought about by the strike the factories with few exceptions have been unable to restate the strikers at the present time.

## STATEMENT ON 1918 REGISTRANTS

### More Than Fifty Per Cent of Possible Draftees Expected to Be Placed in Class One

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder today informed state draft executives that more than 50 per cent of the 749,500 registrants in the 1918 class were expected to be placed in class 1 as physically qualified for general military service, and instructed them to give special scrutiny to the report of any local board which failed to classify this percentage.

This estimate, he said, was based upon a study of the operation of the draft and the only exceptions which would be recognized were in the case of communities which had a large alien population or which had released large numbers of the 1918 class to the navy, the marine corps, or the emergency fleet.

"The national average should be much higher than 50 per cent, because industrial, agricultural and dependency deferments and physical rejections should be much lower," his message said.

Local draft boards have been instructed by Provost Marshal-General Crowder to refuse to release the registrants in class 1 for enlistment in the navy, marine corps or the emergency fleet until it has been determined whether there will be a sufficient number of such registrants physically qualified for general military service to fill promptly all August calls. State adjutant-generals have been notified that the August requisitions will be approximately equal to those of July, when 367,941 were called.

## OPINIONS ON RAIL SERVICE ARE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Public opinion as to the character of service, passenger and freight, being rendered by the railroads under federal control, is sought by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission in order to advise the officials of the United States Railroad Administration at Washington as to needs of improvement.

Director Prouty of the Federal Administration has asked the State Commission for facts regarding the physical condition and operation of the Massachusetts roads now under federal control. According to a statement from the commission, Director Prouty wants the following information:

"(1) Certain passenger trains have been taken off. Has that in your opinion unduly inconvenienced the public? Having reference to present conditions, should any of these trains be restored? If times were normal, but the roads were operated under a single management, as they are now, ought any of these trains to be put back?"

"(2) Is the passenger service upon the trains which are operated satisfactory? Are the accommodations adequate? Are the trains operated on time?"

"(3) Is the movement of freight normal today? In what respect is it deficient?"

"It would help the commission in answering these questions, which it desires to do at an early date, if it could obtain something in the nature of a general expression of opinion from the people of the State. It has written to the city and town governments and the leading commercial organizations and will, of course, secure much information from its inspectors, but would welcome direct communications from the general public in regard to this matter. The commission wishes especially to know whether a sufficient number of seats is being provided and whether passenger trains are being operated on time."

## MR. GOMPERS NAMED IN I. W. W. TRIAL

CHICAGO, Ill.—The defense in the I. W. W. trial today placed W. E. Fall, vice-president of the Timber Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, on the witness stand.

He testified that the strike in the State of Washington on July 16 last had the approval of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, and was solely to improve working conditions.

## SOVIET POSITION IS SAID TO BE ACUTE

### Bolshevik Leader States That It Is Easier to Begin a Revolution Than to Continue or Conclude It, in Moscow Speech

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Nikolai Lenin, in a speech at Moscow, before the government conference of factory committees, said that the position of the Soviet Republic had become extremely acute, in view of international complications, counter-revolutionary conspiracies and the food crisis, according to a Moscow dispatch received by way of Berlin. The Russian proletariat knew very well, he told the conference, that the united action of the workers of the entire world, or some of the highly developed capitalist countries, was an essential condition to the victory of the Russian revolution. It was easy for Russia to begin a revolution, but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it. On the other hand the beginning of a revolution in such a long-organized bourgeois country as Germany was extremely difficult, but then it would be so much easier to carry it to completion.

According to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, Lenin said, Russia must pay Germany 6,000,000 rubles. The attempt of the Social Revolutionists of the Left to entangle Russia in a war with Germany by the murder of the German Ambassador was no way to evade the treaty. The way out must be found by the joint exertions of the proletariat and the poor peasants.

### Siberia Strongly Pro-Ally

HARBIN, Manchuria (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—It is believed here that an allied advisory commission should be sent to Siberia to advise with General Horvath and other leaders, who, it is said, would be willing to work with it. Most of the Russians in Siberia are anxious to unite and cooperate vigorously with the Allies in a campaign against the Germans.

### Grand Dukes Carried Off

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Four former Russian Grand Dukes have been carried off by an unidentified band, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Cologne Volkszeitung from Moscow. The dispatch says that the president of the Ekaterinburg Territorial Council announces that the band on July 11 broke into the residence of the former Grand Dukes, Igor, Constantin, Ivan Constantinovich and Serge Michaelovitch and carried them off.

The former Grand Dukes Constantin and Igor Constantinovitch are sons of the former Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovitch, a second cousin of the former Tsar. The former Grand Duke Serge was formerly a general in the Russian Army and is an uncle of Constantin and Igor. There are no records of an Ivan Constantinovitch.

### Cadets and Germans

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—Le Matin says that Paul N. Milkyoff, former Russian Foreign Minister, and a leader of the Constitutional Democratic Party, is suspected of having bowed the party to the Germans. He will be asked to give an explanation of the report at the next general Congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party.

### Soviets Take Jaroslav

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Russian wireless dispatch received here today says: "After the siege of Jaroslav by the council's troops against the counter-revolutionaries who had seized the power and deposed the local councils and executed them, the place was occupied by a Red Army sent thither from Moscow, Kostroma, Rybinsk and Volodga."

"Between 3000 and 5000 White Guards who ordered the mobilization tried to save themselves on the Volga; but a majority of them were drowned. The town suffered severely from the bombardment. Hundreds of prisoners were taken. Railway communication between Moscow and Volodga by way of Jaroslav will be renewed."

### Bolsheviks to Act

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that the Russian Government has addressed a telegram to "All" stating that the Entente's enterprise on the Murman Coast is not intended to protect its own stores, but aims at the Russian Government's overthrow. Its object is to promote a new war against Germany and the Soviet Government declares it considers the Entente's action tantamount to a declaration of war and will, therefore, take counter-measures accordingly.

### Rebellion in Ukraine

LONDON, England (Friday)—A peasant rebellion has broken out in the Ukraine on a formidable scale, according to information received today. Seventy-five thousand peasants, fairly efficient troops, with their officers and instructors, are advancing against the Germans, detachments of whom have withdrawn before the hostile advance, retreating to Kiev. The peasants are well armed.

### Turkistan Proclaimed Republic

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Fifth National Congress of Turkistan has proclaimed Turkistan to be a republic in alliance with Russia, according to Moscow dispatch to the

Cologne Gazette. The executive body comprises 11 Muhammadans of the districts of Semiretchinsk, Syr-Darya, Turgai, Samarkand, the Trans-Caspian province, Khiva, and Bokhara. Places in Bokhara, the majority of whose inhabitants are Russians, will be administered by delegates from the Workmen's Council. A republican commission has been appointed to act as an adviser to the Emir of Bokhara.

### Colonel Semenov Retires

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—While reports concerning General Horvath and the Siberian situation are conflicting, it is stated that Colonel Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has been pressed back by enemy troops and that his left flank is now inside the Chinese border. Documents found on Magyar prisoners indicate that Germany is in communication with former Austrian and German prisoners in Russia, and has impressed on them the importance of the Siberian front, where they are displaying their acquaintance with the latest methods of warfare.

### No Claim to Bessarabia

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Ukrainian Government has announced officially that it abandons its claim to Bessarabia, says a Bucharest dispatch to the German press transmitted by the Zurich correspondent of Le Matin. As a result diplomatic relations between Rumania and the Ukraine have been resumed.

The peace treaty between the Central Powers and Rumania ceded Bessarabia to Rumania in return for Dobruja and other territory. Most of the inhabitants are Rumanians. The Ukraine borders Bessarabia on the north and east.

## INLAND WATERWAY IS RECOMMENDED

### Secretary Redfield Writes to Board Considering Federal Purchase of Cape Cod Canal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many lives and much property would be saved by an inland waterway from New York to Norfolk for coastwise shipping, Secretary Redfield said today in a letter to the Board of River and Harbor Engineers, which is considering the advisability of the government purchase of the Cape Cod Canal. In the last 19 years, he wrote, 171 lives and property valued at \$4,000,000 had been lost by reason of storms wrecking coastwise shipping. He added that an inland route would protect shipping from submarines.

Copies of the letter were sent to Senator Saulsbury, who recently introduced a resolution calling on the secretary for information as to the advisability of buying the Cape Cod, Chesapeake, Delaware and Raritan canals. The secretary said he had not progressed far enough with his investigation of the canals to advise regarding their purchase.

## QUESTION OF DIMMING MIDWAY OF REVERE

BOSTON, Mass.—Whether the bright lights at Revere Beach shall give way to the demands of the fuel conservation program is one of the problems now before Fuel Administrator James J. Storrow. The beach season is at its height, with about seven weeks remaining, and the proprietors of the amusement places declare that the "white way" is necessary to attract the crowds they need during the relatively short summer season in order to make their enterprises profitable. On the other hand, the Fuel Administrator has to consider the coal requirements of the "essential" industries.

## SCHOOLS ACCEPT WAR DEPARTMENT OFFER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three hundred and seventeen schools and universities have responded to the offer of the War Department to give special military training in the officers' training camps at Plattsburg, N. Y. J. Sheridan and the President of San Francisco, Cal., to a selected group of instructors and students. Though no commission will be given, the members of the group will assist officers assigned by the War Department to the colleges in the training of the students army corps, which will be recruited among registered college students between the ages of 18 and 21 years.

### PEABODY TAX RATE \$16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PEABODY, Mass.—Peabody's tax rate as announced by Mayor S. Howard Donnell today will be \$16 next year, \$1 more than a year ago. The valuation will show a total of over \$24,000,000, a gain of about \$4,000,000 compared with a year ago. This gain has been attained by increasing the valuation of real estate of some of the large leather manufacturing concerns. In spite of the low tax rate, more than \$200,000 was spent during the past year on improvements in the streets of Peabody.

### FREIGHT RATES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A memorandum setting forth the grievances of New England shippers and recommending modifications in the new freight rates fixed by the United States Railroad Administration is to be sent to William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, on behalf of the six New England Public Utilities commissions. This was decided at a conference today at which were present representatives of all of the commissions except that of Vermont.

## FOUR COMPANIES SOLD MUCH SUGAR

### Action by Massachusetts Food Administrator in Canceling One Firm's License Expected to Aid Small Distributors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—At the office of the Massachusetts Food Administrator today it was said that four firms, controlling three-quarters of the wholesale sugar trade in the State and Southern New Hampshire, was in turn controlled by the Continental Products Company of Boston.

The firms are E. R. Sherburne & Co. of 113 State Street, P. M. Leavitt & Co. of 99 Richmond Street, Boston, New England Sugar Supply Company of Worcester and Kritz & Co. of Lowell and of Lawrence. Sherburne & Co. has been the dominating factor in Springfield and other cities and towns in Western Massachusetts, the New England Sugar Supply Company in Worcester County, P. M. Leavitt & Co. in Boston, and Kritz & Co. in the Merrimack Valley, although Sherburne & Co. has sold some sugar in Manchester, N. H., and Lowell.

The license of the Sherburne firm was revoked on July 6, because of favoritism, and demanding a bonus from customers. The Massachusetts Food Administrator today ordered that 500,000 pounds of sugar owned by the firm in Springfield, and seized by the local food administrator, should be sold to retailers in Hampden County at cost plus interest and storage charges.

No decision was made on the disposition of sugar also owned by Sherburne & Co., which is in storage in Lowell and Manchester, N. H.

The Massachusetts Food Administrator also issued orders to Leavitt & Co. prohibiting that firm from taking over any of the business of Sherburne & Co., or increasing its own lines of trade in other ways. The New England Sugar Supply Company and Kritz & Co. were permitted to continue.

Arrangements for the sale of the sugar seized in Springfield was made through Charles A. Gammon, the Food Administrator, while the Sherburne firm was represented at the office of the Food Administrator in Boston today by P. M. Leavitt of the Leavitt firm.

It was disclosed today that the control of the Sherburne, Leavitt and Kritz firms and the New England Sugar Supply Company passed into the control of the Continental Products Company some time ago, but that the latter company holds no license to sell sugar, and is, therefore, not directly engaged in the business except as the recipient of profits from the business of the four merged organizations.

It was also disclosed that P. M. Leavitt & Co. has been supplying nearly half of the entire retail trade in Massachusetts. Sherburne & Co. about one-third, while the New England Sugar Supply Co. and the Kritz firm have been looking after about an eighth of the trade.

The cutting off of the business of Sherburne & Co. and the order prohibiting Leavitt & Co. from increasing its trade, is expected to give a number of small wholesalers in the State a chance to increase their business considerably.

### To Distribute 1,300,000 Pounds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Secretary C. A. Gammon of the Hampden County Food Administration today received orders from the state administration to dispose of 1,300,000 pounds of sugar held by the Springfield and Holyoke branches of the E. R. Sherburne Sugar Company, which have

### August Sale of Furniture

Advance Selections Now  
Entire stock—single odd pieces to hand—some large suites—all on an August price basis that means a wholesale sum saved.

## Also August Sale—Furs August Sale—Bedding

—all of which are worth investigating.

## Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Style Supreme

JOSEPH HORNE CO.  
Pittsburgh

408 MARKET STREET  
414 THIRD AVENUE  
PITTSBURGH  
MEATS, BUTTER, EGGS, DELICATESSEN  
"Only the best is cheap"

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.  
Tel. 6400 Highland  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE  
PORTIERES, CURTAINS, BLANKETS  
SILKS, LACES, VELVETS  
Ladies' Dresses of all descriptions, Plumes and Fancy Features. Kid Gloves, Grappling Clothing, etc. Dyed and cleaned.

been seized as a result of violations of the food regulations by the company whose license has been revoked. The sugar will be disposed of to wholesalers in the county without profit to the Sherburne Company.

## SCHOOLS UTILIZED DURING SUMMER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan whereby some of the schools of this city will be used during the summer vacation is told in the following editorial from the New York Evening Sun:

The use of certain New York schoolhouses during July and August as dormitories and training schools for several hundred soldiers is an admirable instance of proper utilization of resources and of effective cooperation. The purpose is to give intensive technical training in mechanical work to selected men whose services will be greatly needed by the army. The school equipment is well suited for this instruction. If not so used it would have lain practically idle. When the summer's course for soldiers is over it can be returned, unharmed, to its primary purpose. The government will pay for all necessary temporary charges. It is a good idea, benefiting all interests concerned.

## CANNON PLANTS ARE BEING COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Completion of 15 of the 16 government plants for the forging and machining of cannon was announced yesterday by the Army Ordnance Department. The sixteenth plant is 85 per cent complete.

All of the 16 plants, the announcement says, now are producing cannon or cannon forgings for mobile artillery from 1½ inch the 38-millimeter "anti-tank gun" to 10 inches. Five of the 16 plants have their machinery 100 per cent installed, and are in full operation. Five others are 90 per cent or more complete as to the installation of machinery. Only two are as low as 65 per cent, one of these being the \$9,000,000 project at the Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal.

## FOODSTUFFS SENT TO SWITZERLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 100,000 tons of shipping, chiefly new vessels constructed for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, are engaged in transporting foodstuffs and other much-needed supplies to Switzerland, under convoy. Officials today said this was twice the tonnage the government had arranged to place at Switzerland's disposal to carry out the State Department's food agreement with that country. Convoy arrangements have been so successful that not a single ton of supplies has been lost by reason of submarine attacks.

### NAVAL COMMITTEE IN ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Safe arrival in England of 14 members of the House Naval Committee, headed by Chairman Padgett of Tennessee, was announced today by the Navy Department. They will meet Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is now abroad, and inspect United States naval vessels and stations.

### THE ROSENBAUM CO.

"THE STORE AHEAD"  
25% Green Trading Stamps in Addition to Best Values  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Eleventh Annual August Fur Sale Begins Monday, July the 29th

### ITS ADVANTAGES AND SAVINGS TO YOU

Prices during the August Fur Sale are 20% to 33% less than they will be after the 31st of August

Furs purchased now will be stored free of charge until December 1st.

Purchases made during our August Fur Sale may be paid for in November.

The styles are absolutely correct for the season 1918 and 1919.

Rosenbaum's Furs are of but one quality—the best. The reputation for integrity of this store is your guarantee. Every article bears the Rosenbaum Company label which assures you of quality, style and workmanship.

## The Rosenbaum August Fur Sale

presents the  
First Choice of the Season's Skins

Two typical values in this event:

No. C1132—WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL COAT (seal dyed muskrat), 45 inches long, with skunk collar and cuffs, belted model. November price \$500.00. AUGUST SALE PRICE \$345.00

No. C4993—WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL SET (seal dyed muskrat), scarf and muff. November price \$25.00. AUGUST SALE PRICE \$45.00

## MAINE DAY AT CAMP DEVENS

Some 2800 New Draft Men of Pine Tree State to Begin Training for Twelfth Division Forming Now at Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—This is Maine day at the cantonment, and drafted men from all sections of the State will arrive here at different periods to commence military training. A total of 2869 men is expected, and all will be assigned to companies of the depot brigade. These will include the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, up to the forty-ninth, and include both infantry and machine gun organizations.

On Thursday, many of the new recruits were given their first drilling and were taken out on the parade ground, after which there was a hike over camp and country roads. Many of the men are still without uniforms, but are taking their places in the ranks along with those who have been supplied with army clothes. A more strict discipline is being maintained, and soldiers who have been in the habit of remaining away from camp for more than three hours are being reminded that written permission must first be obtained.

On Thursday, nearly 3000 recruits came into the ranks from Connecticut and New Hampshire. The former State sent 2307, and New Hampshire 721. The men from the latter State went into the overflow barracks of the thirty-ninth and fortieth companies situated in the three hundred and fourth regiment area. Ration day was first observed, and the men had their first experience in camp mess prepared according to army regulations.

A special detail of clerks from this cantonment has been ordered to Fort Slocum, N. Y., where a personnel department for the post will be organized.

Priv. Frank Harlow of Bridgeport, Conn., has been found guilty of desertion from Company C, three hundred fourth infantry, and sentenced to eight years of hard labor at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. He also received a dishonorable discharge from the army.

The depot brigade band furnished music at an entertainment given by the enlisted personnel of the base hospital on Thursday evening.

### State Guard in Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP GARDNER, Framingham, Mass.—Two units of the Massachusetts State Guard, the twelfth regiment with Col. Harry P. Ballard, commanding, and the sixteenth regiment, commanded by Col. Louis S. Cox, are encamped here for a five-day period. During the stay there will be no joint maneuvers, each regiment performing its individual work.

The twelfth regiment had its first guard mount on Thursday afternoon, the detail being in charge of Capt. Harry G. Lindh of B Company, Somerville, Mass. Informal guard mount was also held by the sixteenth regiment, and Capt. Harry H. Short of Haverhill, Mass., was officer of the day. Later evening parade was held.

Although not a brigade encampment, Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker and staff are also on the field here.

### Nahant Fete Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The town of Nahant, Mass., is planning a big celebration in honor of army and navy men on Saturday, the Boston War Camp Community cooperating with the townspeople in carrying out the affair. A band from one of the battalions will furnish music during the afternoon, and an invitation has been extended to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and family to attend. Water sports, including boat races, swimming events, and several foot races have been arranged, and in the evening there will be an assembly in the Town Hall. A feature of the occasion will be a flag raising, and later a picnic lunch will be served. The program of entertainment is simple, but actuated by a feeling of personal hospitality and patriotic interest on the part of summer visitors and townspeople.

### New Naval Recruiting Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Naval officials expect to open the new recruiting station in the Cornhill Building on Sunday, according to Commander John R. Brady. It is expected the amalgamation of the various stations will greatly facilitate the work of the department.

The naval reserve led in enrollments on Thursday with a total of 68 men, being followed by the regular navy with 35 men enlisted, and the marine corps with 25. The United States Army accepted 14 men, and the British-Canadian forces 23.

Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt at the head of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, believes that Provost Marshal-General Crowder's call for 9800 men from Massachusetts to swell the ranks of the national army during August will result in the enlistment of many British and Canadian subjects who will prefer being drafted into the American Army rather than volunteering with the British forces.

### No Saluting of Transports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Police and harbor officials believe that the new edition laws adequately provide against any celebration when army transports leave Boston Harbor, and that severe penalties can be imposed upon anyone who blows a whistle or rings a bell in salutation to a naval vessel either when it is arriving or upon its departure. Following Rear Admiral Wood's

protest against any such outburst, Superintendent Crowley of the Boston Police Department issued orders to the waterfront police to prevent any such celebrations in the future, and ordered them to arrest anyone violating the order and to hold such prospects for prosecution by federal officials.

### Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A conference to discuss work with incapacitated soldiers and sailors returning from France will be held at Ford Hall next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the civilian relief department of the New England Red Cross division, and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Frank F. Dresser of Worcester, Mass., will preside, and there will be several speakers.

### Defenses Against Aircraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of the War Department, Washington, were in Boston today with reference to locating anti-aircraft guns in the city, and were in consultation with officials at the Northeastern Department, U. S. A. headquarters. Maj.-Gen. William Crozier was interviewed, and at least one site was decided upon. Officials are agreed that it is a wise precaution to erect such defenses, and believe that Boston will be well protected in case of an air attack.

Maj. Glet Blair will succeed Maj. Philip H. Stoll as judge-advocate in the department. Major Stoll having been transferred to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., where he will take up similar duties in the new twelfth national army division.

### New Chaplain at Radio School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Rev. Albert R. Parker of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed as chaplain at the United States Naval Radio School, and is occupying offices in the library of the Harvard Divinity School.

Chaplain Parker served for some time as supply officer with the seventh regiment, Massachusetts State Guard. He will conduct open-air services on the Palfrey estate on Sunday morning.

### Naval District Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, has been in conference with various officials in connection with the operation of the Cape Cod Canal, and on Thursday he was visited by James H. Hustis, New England director of United States railroad administration, James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator, and F. C. Wright, assistant director of the marine department, division of operations.

Rear Admiral Grout of the French navy, was a visitor in Boston today, and paid his respects to Rear Admiral Wood. Later, a visit to the Charlestown Navy Yard was made, Rear Admiral Wood being accompanied by his aide, Ensign Clarence H. Crosby. Lieut. Leon M. Little, district athletic officer, is arranging a series of baseball games for the first naval district, and a league will be formed with seven stations in this vicinity participating.

These are Commonwealth Pier, the United States Naval Radio School at Cambridge, Mass., Bumkin Island, Deer Island, the Boston Section, the naval training section at Hingham, Mass., and the naval aviation detachment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge, Mass. Letters have been sent to these stations, and the games will probably commence in the near future.

Chaplain Arthur W. Stone, formerly at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was a visitor at first naval district headquarters today.

### Merchant Marine School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Henry Howard, director of the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service, has received word from an official of the San Francisco (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce stating that the work of the merchant marine training service in Boston is now being duplicated on the Pacific Coast. Nearly 275 young men from all parts of the West have commenced training on the Irish for service in the submarine zone and elsewhere on the new merchant ships.

### CANAL TAKING APPROVED

BOSTON, Mass.—Resolutions commending the taking over of the Cape Cod Canal by the government were adopted yesterday by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and it was voted that President Wilson be notified of the association's approbation. President George F. Washburn said that the exchange was the pioneer in the movement, having in May of last year adopted resolutions advocating the taking over of the canal by the federal government.

### EDITOR GIVEN PUBLISHERY POST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement of the appointment of James Keeley, former editor of the Chicago Herald, as special representative of the Committee on Public Information in connection with its foreign educational work, is made by Chairman George Creel. Mr. Keeley will have offices in London and Paris.

## NEWPORT NAVAL TRAINING STATION

Pre-War Accommodations Are Doubled and Further Enlargement of Plants Planned for on 16-Acre Additional Tract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWPORT, R. I.—The gallant figure of Commodore Perry, holding aloft his sword in the public square here seems a most worthy incentive to the thousands of sailor apprentices at the naval training station of the second district, and in their various lines of endeavor they are being encouraged to emulate the worthy officer whose victory on Lake Erie has come down through history, and from whose masthead floated the banner inscribed "Don't Give Up the Ship."

The ever-increasing number of regulars and naval reserves entering naval service has more than doubled the pre-war strength at the station here, and plans are now under consideration for additional housing accommodations and new quarters for schools and other departments of training. The station has also recently acquired 16 acres of land adjacent for further development of the school, and work on new buildings, including a cold storage plant of considerable size will be commenced immediately, according to Capt. Edward H. Camp, U. S. N., the station commandant. This additional land will provide quarters for at least 2000 men, and will serve for various purposes in the training of the young sailors who come from all parts of the country.

The War Camp Community Service is planning the establishment of a Community House in Newport for the men of the service, and the project includes the taking over of the historical old home of Governor van Zandt and the old Unitarian Church, both of which have been tendered by their owners for community work. A feature of the new work will be a canteen where wholesome food may be obtained at reasonable prices, a floor for club purposes, and a room where men may receive their friends. There will also be shower baths, a library, and dormitories for the men, all of which are greatly needed at the present time with housing conditions most inadequate.

The plan has the cordial approval of Capt. Joseph W. Oman, commandant of the second naval district, and the work will be rushed along as fast as possible. Naval officers are taking an active interest in the undertaking, also members of the Newport Committee of the War Camp Community Service, of which Governor R. Livingstone Beekman and Mrs. Beekman are members.

A large and new entertainment building or theater has just been opened to men of the service, and this will make possible many amusements. Governor Beekman was a speaker at the dedicatory exercises, and in his remarks he emphasized the need of recreation for the naval men, and paid a high tribute to the work which the navy, through its various branches, is doing.

Entertainments are planned for each Monday evening, and in many of these enlisted men will participate. Battalion drills and naval band concerts are features of each Wednesday afternoon at the training station grounds, and hundreds of visitors are always in attendance. The jacksies wear their white regulation dress uniforms with black neckerchiefs, and they perform the drill work in a most satisfactory and finished manner.

## LACK OF CONVICTS SHUTS COUNTY JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SALEM, Mass.—Beginning Aug. 1, the county commissioners of Essex County, which is practically dry, have ordered the closing until further notice of the Newburyport jail and house of correction because there are so few occupants. These will be transferred to the Salem jail and the Ipswich house of correction.

The closing will mean an annual saving of nearly \$4000 to the county. A caretaker will be left in charge so that it can be utilized when the Superior Criminal Court holds its session. The Salem jail has only about one-third of its capacity utilized and the only occupants of the Newburyport jail have been those committed from the district courts in Amesbury and Newburyport.

## PAPER MILL WORKERS GET ULTIMATUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of paper manufacturers and their striking employees were called before the War Labor Board yesterday to explain their differences which resulted in the closing down of 10 mills in New York, Maine and New Hampshire and a consequent curtailment of about 75 per cent in the production of news print paper.

Both sides were agreed that inability of their committees to agree on the working out of the award presented the greatest difficulty, and they joined in the request for an interpretation. After hearing the explanation, the board adopted this resolution, which was presented by former President Taft, one of the joint chairmen of the board:

"The representatives of the paper-makers and of the employees having appeared before the board with the statement that the award heretofore made by the board has heretofore been questioned upon which the parties affected do not agree because they differ as to the interpretation of the terms of the award, it is voted that the subject be referred back to the

section, whose action this board approves, for the purpose of hearing the application for an interpretation of the award. That the section also has power, if, in its opinion, a case is presented, to grant such rehearing as it may deem just and wise, on the ground of mistake or otherwise in any of the issues involved and disposed of in the award, but that such a grant of rehearing shall not be made except on condition that all men ceasing labor shall return to their employment before such hearing is granted."

## INCREASED FREIGHT RATES IN ABEYANCE

Order to Raise Schedule on New England Roads Held Up by Federal Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement has been received from Luther M. Walter of the United States Railroad Administration that the order instructing the New England carriers to increase the freight rates over the Canadian lines to the same basis as the standard all-rail rates has been ordered held in abeyance pending a conference between Director Prouty and Edward Chambers, director of traffic for the United States Railroad Administration. This action is regarded by shippers in New England as the first step toward victory in their fight against the advanced rates ordered by the United States Government.

In the telegram received by the Boston Chamber of Commerce from Mr. Walter at Washington it was stated that if the people of New England desire a hearing on this matter they should make application to Director Prouty of the Railroad Administration. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson suggested that the New England shippers be informed of this action in view of the large number of complaints that had been received by the Railroad Administration against its proposed abolition.

The Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of New England shippers and manufacturers, took a leading part in the protest against the abolition of the Canadian differential rates which have for many years played a conspicuous part in the development of New England's industries.

The public service commissions of New England, and particularly the Massachusetts commissioners, are now preparing an argument against making the proposed advance, and shippers who are interested in the retention of the differentials should communicate either with the Public Service Commission or with the transportation bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

### POINT SHIRLEY CAR WANTED

BOSTON, Mass.—That the trolley car is the only form of local transportation desired by residents of Point Shirley, Winthrop, was declared in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission yesterday, where representatives of the riders on the Point Shirley Street Railway Company, connecting the Point with Winthrop Beach, asked Chairman Macleod to direct the road to scrap the two buses comprising its rolling stock and replace them with regular trolley cars.

General Manager James Fenno of the road denied that the buses are overcrowded. "There are lots and lots of trips," he said, "when we have no passengers at all in the buses." The commission will take the case under consideration.

### SKIP-STOPS TO SAVE FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Fuel Administrator Meyer, who has been holding conferences in the four largest cities of Tennessee, with the view of conserving coal for war necessities, anticipates that the "skip-stop" plan, which will probably be put in operation in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, will release to the government 20,000 tons of coal a year.

### HAVERHILL MILK RATE RISE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Milk producers announce that on Aug. 1 the price of milk will be raised from 68 to 75 cents a can of 8½ quarts. The shortage of help and the high price of feed and grain was given as the cause. The retail price of milk now is 13 cents a quart and it is expected that this will be raised 1 cent by the dealers.

## PROHIBITION ISSUE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

In Declining Democratic Nomination for Congress, Former Senator Hutchins Urges His Party to Name Dry Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—In declining the Democratic nomination for Congress, former Senator John C. Hutchins of Stratford, in a letter to the Democratic state committee, advocates the nomination this year by that party of men who are in favor of prohibition. Mr. Hutchins is himself a prohibitionist and was the Democratic nominee for Governor at the last election in 1916. He also ran for Governor in the primary in 1914 and was defeated by only two votes.

"My best judgment tells me," the former state senator says in his statement to Alexander Murchie, secretary of the Democratic organization, "that we should secure for all our candidates for party nominations men of pronounced prohibition opinions. I shall be pleased to support them with all my strength."

Mr. Hutchins states further that the reason he cannot stand for Congress is that his son and head clerk in his lumber company are in the service and his presence is necessary in New Hampshire. He may, however, be sent to the state Legislature.

His statement is taken to favor the nomination as Mr. Hutchins' successor as Democratic standard bearer for Governor of State Senator Nathaniel E. Martin of Concord, the most prominent prohibitionist in the State and the man who handled the bone-dry bill at the last session of the Legislature. Mr. Martin is a former Mayor of the state capital and has been elected to the Senate from a Republican city for the past four years. He is also president of the New Hampshire Bar Association and the Concord Water Board.

The Hutchins pronouncement is also taken as somewhat of a jar to the senatorial candidacy of Eugene E. Reed and the congressional candidacy of William N. Rogers of Wakefield. Mr. Reed is mentioned for the nomination to succeed Henry F. Hollis, and Mr. Rogers is to oppose the reelection of Sherman E. Burroughs as Republican congressman and staunch prohibition candidate.

Reed is not in favor of prohibition, it is understood, and Mr. Rogers, as a member of the last state Legislature, voted and made a speech against the bone-dry law. If these anti-prohibitionists, if nominated, are not to receive the support of the prohibition Democrats as represented by Mr. Hutchins and those who think with him, the plight of the Democratic ticket in New Hampshire will be an unhappy one.

No word has come from Senator Hollis, who arrived in England this week on a secret mission from the administration and who is now supposed to be on his way to France. That the senator will not be a candidate is the belief of his friends.

It appears now that the prohibition issue will split the primary election of both parties to a considerable extent. The Anti-Saloon League will have a candidate in every senatorial district as well as in the congressional districts. The present members of Congress who are Republicans and who have consistently supported prohibition will be backed for another term. In the state senatorial campaign the party which nominates bone-dry men will get the backing of the league and of the new organization that is being perfected to advance the interests of state and national prohibition.

## RAILWAY POINTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
The New Haven road's private airplane instruction car 650 is located at South Station power-house yard for the convenience of new employees.

The fence department of the Boston & Maine road's Fitchburg division, is erecting new fences at the Squires and North plants, Cambridge.

W. E. Clough, trainmaster of the New Haven Railway at Middleboro, Mass., Boston division, is a South Station business visitor.

The Boston Elevated Railway is laying new steel rails on the approach to the Charles River viaduct.

The American Railway Express Company received at South Station over the Boston & Albany Railway this

morning a large shipment of Columbia River salmon loaded in Northern Pacific Railway refrigerator cars consigned to the Boston market.

The New Haven-Pennsylvania Railway Federal Express was dispatched from South Station in sections last evening on account of heavy Pullman travel to Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

The commissary department of the Boston & Albany Railway has received from the Allston shops steel dining car 108, which has been overhauled and painted for service on the Wolverine.

The operating department of the New Haven Railway is conducting a training school for new trainmen at South Station for the purpose of teaching men how to handle back-up air pipes between the terminal and Roxbury yard.

## PROTEST AGAINST LICENSE RETURN

Mayor of Holyoke Urges That Right to Drive Should Be Withheld From Local Motorist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HOLYOKE, Mass.—"The recent return of a Holyoke bootblack's license, after three convictions within a year for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, is shameful. I propose to bring the matter to the attention of the Governor." So says Mayor John D. Ryan in a letter to the State Highway Commission because the commission had restored automobile licenses to two men whose cases were before the Superior Court.

The letter says: "It seems from news just given me that the highway commissioners are favoring perpetual lawbreakers, while men who try to live honestly are imposed upon by your penalties."

The Mayor characterizes the return of the automobile license of George H. Pearson of Westfield as "raw." Referring to Pearson, the Mayor says: "He is still bound over in \$500 bail, yet he is given back his license. While honest men are forced to wait at your convenience, reckless and drunken drivers and other flagrant violators of laws are allowed to continue to run down men, women and children at the pleasure of the willing and faithful factotums on the commission."

## ZONE RULING CHECKS BREWERY EVASIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—The Rock Island Brewing Company's plant, just outside the federal half-mile zone of the Rock Island Arsenal, which has continued to operate even since the township voted against the saloon, is being effectively dealt with under the President's recent declaration, which automatically establishes a five-mile zone about military camps where adjacent cities have abolished the saloon.

The brewery scarcely felt the effect of the anti-saloon vote this spring, evading its regulation by establishing "offices" outside the dry zone, accepting orders and cash there and delivering from its plant to the home. As a result of this scheme, streets of this city, Moline and East Moline have swarmed with brewery trucks as much in the last two months as before the saloons were abolished.

United States District Attorney E. C. Knotts has notified the local marshal's office that, under his interpretation of the ruling, the brewery may not ship liquor out of the five-mile zone into wet territory, eliminating the manufacture of the product.

## EDITOR SPEAKS FOR ARGENTINA

Jorge A. Mitre of La Nacion, Buenos Aires, Says the People of His Country Stand With Allies for Right and Freedom

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the people of the Argentine Republic stand ready to enter the lists on the side of the Allies in the world struggle against autocracy, and that they are prevented from openly repousing the Allies' cause by the decision of their government to take no action at present, was the pith of a speech by Jorge A. Mitre, editor and publisher of the Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion, at a luncheon given in his honor at the Bankers' Club on Thursday.

The Pan-American Society of the United States was the host. Nearly 150 men prominent in commercial, civic, professional and journalistic circles were present. John Bassett Moore, head of the society and former counselor of the State Department, presided. In addition to Mr. Mitre and Mr. Moore, the speakers included James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany; Charles H. Sanford and John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union at Washington.

In his discussion of the war and Argentina's attitude Mr. Mitre said: "If the prevailing of right and justice is for you an altruistic aspiration today, it is for us something more; it is a guarantee. How should the small nations be able in the future—we are small because of our transitory scarcity of population to develop our destinies, built upon our own ideas, as well as our immense resources—how should we be able to develop if those who do not believe that brute force is to rule the world were not triumphant?"

"We know very well that achievement has a price, and I think I have already proved to you that our capital in blood has never been sinned. That capital, gentlemen, is right there, as it was in every one of our national crises. But you know that the check cannot be drawn by the people themselves, but by their representatives."

"I believe that that country of mine is with yours in these trying days. No effort for our own freedom, as well as the freedom of others, has found us indifferent. We have been always ready, and that is what the strength of tradition points out imperatively to us—the rôle which corresponds to ours in the present universal struggle."

"You can thus see how our people cannot be indifferent at the present moment when we can cooperate in the work, a thousand times blessed, of human redemption—work which began in the defense of a small nation, unjustly violated, and which has developed until it has become a well-defined struggle between despotism and democracy—between brute force and right."

### "STILL" OWNER SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's first case of a violation of the manufacturing part of the prohibition law was tried in the Concord municipal court and William H. Ford, found guilty of making rum out of molasses, was sent to jail for 90 days and fined \$54. Ford is an iron moulder. He was accustomed to the use of liquor and said that he found it impossible to get any in New Hampshire because the bone-dry law is being enforced so strictly. So he took to manufacturing enough for his own supply. It was not charged that he made any considerable quantity or that he made any for any other person.

## The Dust Problem

Co-operate with the Government in its fight against dust. Banish it from your home.

The Government advocates plenty of fresh air in the home but when you keep the windows open in summer the dust comes in.

With the O-Cedar Polish Mop you collect this dust. At the same time you polish your floors you beautify them.

Then there is the work you save. No more getting down on your hands and knees. No more climbing on chairs to dust the high places.

O-Cedar Polish Mop

banishes this hard work as it banishes the dust problem—and it does both at the same time.

Your floors and wood-work will fairly glisten and every atom of dust will be removed.

Ask for the new Battleship Model.

At all dealers. Your satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

Channell Chemical Company  
CHICAGO - TORONTO - LONDON



**Waldorf-Astoria**

A STAY of any duration, at the Waldorf-Astoria, will convince even the most skeptical that it merits the reputation as an aristocrat among hotels.

**The Waldorf-Astoria**

Fifth Ave., 33d and 34th Sts., New York

L. M. BOOMER President

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN TENNIS  
TOURNAMENT IS NEXT

W. T. Hayes of Chicago Is the Leading Candidate for Men's Singles Championship Title on the Chicago Club Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual western sectional tennis championship, which will be revived here the week of July 27-Aug. 4, looks like a battle of the Chicago tennis talent against the best of the rest of the seven states which compose the western district of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The tournament will be conducted by the Chicago Tennis Club, on clay courts. Up to three years ago the western was a yearly feature on turf courts at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., but the "society" atmosphere was divorced from the championship event in the interests of popularizing the event, much the same as the annual national championships were finally removed from Newport some years ago.

The Chicago Tennis Club is the home club of W. T. Hayes, who is the best player claimed by this city this year. Hayes has been beaten only twice in two years—in 1917 by J. R. Strachan, the fast San Franciscoan, in the tennis ambulance unit national exhibition series, and in 1918 by the national clay-court champion, W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, in the semi-finals of the recent tourney in which Tilden won his title.

Heath Byford of the United States ground school of military aerobics at Urbana, Ill., is expected to play, and is entered, although his actual participation will be the only actual proof that he can secure leave from his flying training for the tournament. Byford had been expected to compete in the national clay-court championships recently held in this city, but was at the time in the detention section of the aviation camp, where none of the enlisted men are given leave.

If Byford plays, it will be a resumption of his old duel with Hayes for mid-western laurels, it is expected. These two foremost contenders were great rivals during the season of 1916. Byford's last appearance, and the aviator-player carried off most of the honors.

The field in the western is the largest in the event's history, according to President L. Waidner, basing his statement on the number of entries which were made early.

Entries have been made from Kansas City and St. Louis, where tennis is a highly-flourishing game, and where the younger players developed in the respective local tournaments, are beginning to make a showing outside the restriction of intra-city league matches. The late day for closing nominations has resulted in making uncertain the actual number of those who will compete, as the out-of-town players have been given until tonight to get their entries in. Players from other cities will not be defaulted until Monday, July 29.

The events will be men's singles and doubles and women's singles and doubles. The western sectional tourney was last held in 1913, at the event last summer being superseded by the western patriotic tournament, with no championships at stake.

One of the most important features of the event will be the holding of the western sectional doubles again. After 1916 the national tennis association dropped the play of the sectional doubles, qualifying a pair from each section of the country to compete in a national elimination series. In the 1917 national patriotic, the scheme of the sectional doubles was succeeded by a play-through doubles tourney in connection with the national singles.

The slump in popularity of the doubles was one of the principal reasons inducing the revival of the sectional doubles, which section was one of the most important taken at the meeting in this city of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association recently.

BASEBALL NOT  
YET DECIDED

Secretary of War Baker Is Delayed in Announcing Decision on the Work-or-Fight Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pressure of other matters, it was said Thursday, has prevented Secretary of War Baker from formulating his decision as to the extension of the time of applying the work-or-fight regulations to professional baseball players. No indication of when the decision will be announced was available last night.

The report of Provost Marshal-General Crowder on the question and the brief submitted Wednesday by representatives of the baseball industry were understood to have been considered by Secretary Baker during the day.

Both at the War Department and among baseball men here it was believed that the recent order applying the work-or-fight regulations to baseball players would be revised, but to what extent was not known.

TWO CHANGES  
IN THE AMERICAN

Washington Moves Up to Third Place, While Detroit Passes Athletics in League Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	55	35	.611
Cleveland	50	42	.543
Washington	48	41	.539
New York	46	40	.535
St. Louis	40	47	.459
Chicago	37	50	.425
Detroit	36	50	.419

RESULTS THURSDAY  
Chicago 4, Boston 2.  
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3.  
Washington 1, St. Louis 0.  
New York vs. Cleveland (postponed).

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Chicago.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Philadelphia at Detroit.  
Washington at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—Three games were played in the American League baseball championship race Thursday, and there were two changes in the standing as the result. They were the opening games of the second invasion of the western circuit of this league for the season of 1918, and the home teams were more successful than the visitors, as they won two of the three games.

The Washington club improved its standing by moving into third place at the expense of New York, the latter club not playing its game with Cleveland, due to rain. Washington won from St. Louis, 1 to 0, but it required no less than 15 innings to produce the run.

Detroit also improved its standing by defeating the Athletics, 7 to 3, and thereby moving up into seventh place, and letting Philadelphia occupy last place for a while. The other game resulted in a victory for the Chicago World Champions over the Boston Red Sox by a score of 4 to 2.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX  
DEFEAT THE RED SOX

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago White Sox opened their series with the Boston Red Sox here Thursday afternoon and won a rather listless game by a score of 4 to 2.

Russell pitched for the champions and did finely, allowing only eight scattered hits. Mays pitched for Boston and was hit rather freely when men were on the bases. The batting of Gandil, Murphy and Weaver for the winners was good. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.			
Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 X	4	9 0
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	2	8 0

Batteries—Russell and Schalk; Mays and Schang. Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand.

WASHINGTON MOVES  
INTO THIRD PLACE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Washington defeated St. Louis, 1 to 0, in a 15-inning game Thursday and moved into third place in the pennant race. Foster's single, followed by Judge's second double after two were out, scored the winning tally. Only one local player got beyond second base. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.			
Wash.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 X	1	12 0
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4 1

Batteries—Johnson and Alsmith; Sothoron and Nunamaker. Severide.

DETROIT WINS AND  
PASSES ATHLETICS

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit moved out of eighth place in the standing by defeating Philadelphia, 7 to 3, Thursday, winning by bunting hits off Perry in three innings. Martin Kavanagh, formerly of the Tigers, returned and played first base. The hitting of Kavanagh, Veach and R. Jones was noteworthy. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.			
Detroit	0 0 2 1 2 0 1 1 X	7	13 3
Philadelphia	2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	7 1

Batteries—Duggan and Stancavage; Perry, Adams and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

## PICKUPS

Grimes of Brooklyn was the pitching star yesterday, allowing his former team mates only one hit.

St. Louis and Chicago are now tied for the leadership of the second division in the American League.

The New York Giants are gradually reducing the margin between first and second place in the National League standing.

It is interesting to note that in the Philadelphia-Chicago double-header yesterday the winning team just doubled the loser's score.

Pitcher George made his first appearance in the box for the Boston Braves yesterday, and after the fourth inning did some very creditable work.

Pitcher Eller of the Cincinnati Reds well deserved his victory over the Boston Braves yesterday. He allowed only one hit in the regulation nine innings and four in the 13 played.

Winning both games of double-headers was quite popular in the National League yesterday, Chicago and Philadelphia being the only teams which were satisfied to divide, with each other.

for admission in the ensigns' school at Cambridge.

There were four home runs in the National League yesterday and none in the American. Rousch, Cincinnati; Burns, New York; Cravath, Philadelphia and O'Farrell, Chicago, were the players who made them.

Outfielder Young has certainly been doing some fine batting for the New York Giants this summer. His record of hitting safely in 22 successive games is a good one and may be greatly enlarged before it ends.

Walter Johnson is a major league pitcher who should make a good outfielder when he ceases to be a good boxman. He is a strong hitter, and with a little practice should bat well up around the .300 class when in the game every day.

Only three games were played in the American League baseball championship race yesterday, but they resulted in two changes in the standing, Washington moving up to third place, while Detroit passed last place along to the Athletics.

Brooklyn did some heavy batting in the National League yesterday, getting 28 hits in 69 trips to the plate. In the first game every member of the team made at least one safe hit and Daubert and O'Mara were the only ones who did not get at least one in the second game.

Cincinnati has again joined the ranks of the teams which have made triple plays this season. Blackburn and Chase were the players who made it. It was the second time this season Cincinnati had figured in one of these plays. The Philadelphia Nationals and New York Americans are the other teams making them this year.

It isn't very often that two players on a major league team go to bat as many as three times in a single game and have perfect averages for the day as was the case with Kavanaugh and Veach of Detroit yesterday. The former made three hits in as many times up, while the latter made four in four trips to the plate.

The Washington Senators are certainly doing some fine work in the American League this summer, and it is too bad that the war should be interfering with the showing of the team. Manager Griffith has done much for baseball not only in this country, but with the American soldiers in France, he being the prime mover in getting baseball equipments to send to the soldiers and sailors in Europe as well as to those training in the United States.

If some rule is to be put into effect to allow a player to be credited with a home run if he hits the ball out of the playing field and a man on base scores the winning run ahead of him, it might be well to have a more stringent interpretation of a hit which results in a home run through some lapse of judgment such as took place at Braves Field yesterday when Rousch was credited with a home run in the first game. It is true that he made all the bases on his hit to left center, but proper fielding of the ball would have kept it to a three-base hit at the most.

JONES AND ADAIR  
PLAY AT BROOKLINE

BOSTON, Mass.—R. T. Jones Jr. and Perry Adair, the star Atlanta golf players who are taking part in benefit matches with Miss A. W. Stirling of Atlanta, and Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, had a practice match with H. H. Wilder and F. C. Newton on the links of The Country Club, Brookline, Thursday, which ended all even.

Jones turned in the best card of the four players, getting a 73, his best shot being at the twelfth hole, where he made a fine midiron shot which placed his ball within 12 feet of the hole, which he made in a 3. Wilder turned in a card of 74, while Adair and Newton each had cards of 77.

Today Jones and Adair will be joined by Miss Stirling and Miss Rosenthal and they will play a practice round over the Brae Burn Country Club course at West Newton in preparation for their match there tomorrow.

AUTO DEALERS ARE  
ATTENDING MEETING

BOSTON, Mass.—Delegates from all the principal towns in New England are today taking part in the dinner and business meeting of automobile dealers of New England, which is being held this afternoon at the Hotel Brunswick.

The meeting is held for the purpose of securing new members for the big drive which is being conducted by the organizing committee of the National Automobile Dealers Association throughout the United States. J. H. Johnson, a director in the national body representing New England, is today's presiding officer.

The national association offered the services of two of its officers as speakers at the meeting. They are F. W. A. Vesper, president, and E. E. Peake, executive secretary.

BRAVES FIELD  
"The Home of Big Things"

BOSTON VS. CHICAGO  
SATURDAY, 3 P. M.  
Tickets at Red's, 364 Washington St.

DOUBLE-HEADERS  
IN THE NATIONAL

Cincinnati, New York and Brooklyn Double Winners—Chicago and Philadelphia Divide

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	58	29	.667
New York	55	33	.625
Pittsburgh	45	41	.523
Philadelphia	40	45	.471
Cincinnati	39	45	.464
Boston	35	51	.407
Brooklyn	35	48	.422
St. Louis	36	54	.400

RESULTS THURSDAY  
Cincinnati 4, Boston 2.  
Cincinnati 5, Boston 6.  
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 5.  
Chicago 12, Philadelphia 6.  
New York 3, St. Louis 2.  
New York 3, St. Louis 2.  
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 0.  
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.

GAMES TODAY  
Cincinnati at Boston (2 games).  
St. Louis at New York.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.  
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Mass.—It was double-header day in the National League baseball championship race Thursday afternoon, all eight clubs engaging in them, with the result that three of the teams made clean sweeps while two divided the honors.

Cincinnati won both games from Boston by scores of 4 to 2 and 5 to 0, the first game requiring 13 innings to bring a result. New York was another double winner, the Giants defeating St. Louis by scores of 3 to 2 in each game. Brooklyn was the third club to make a cleanup, winning from Pittsburgh 10 to 0 and 6 to 2.

Chicago and Philadelphia divided their honors, the Phillies taking the first game, 10 to 5, and the Cubs the second, 12 to 6.

PHILADELPHIA AND  
CHICAGO CUBS DIVIDE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Chicago and Philadelphia divided a double-header here Thursday, the Phillies winning the first game, 10 to 5, and Chicago the second, 12 to 6. Errors in the first inning and Cravath's home run in the fifth were the deciding factors of the opening contest. O'Farrell's home run featured the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME			
	Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.		
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 X	10	14 3
Chicago	0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	11 2

Batteries—Watson, Hogg and Adams; Douglas, Carter, Walker and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Hogg. Losing pitcher—Douglas. Umpires—Quigley and Harrison.

SECOND GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.  
Chicago 3 1 0 0 2 1 1 3 X—12 12 1  
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0—6 11 2  
Batteries—Hendrix, Douglas and O'Farrell; Oeschger, Davis and Burns.

NEW YORK WINS TWO  
BY THE SAME SCORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Nationals won both sections of a double-header from St. Louis here Thursday, both by 2 to 1. The Giants won the first game on Ames' wild pitch, while the second was decided in the ninth inning, when Holke opened with a triple and scored on Rariden's sacrifice fly.

By hitting safely in both games Young made a season's record by making hits in 22 consecutive games. Foster of the Washington Americans had held the record with 21 games. The scores:

FIRST GAME			
	Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.		
New York	0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 X	2	5 3
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	2	7 1

Batteries—Perritt and McCarthy; Ames, Doak and Gonzales. Losing pitcher—Ames.

SECOND GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.  
New York 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 X—3 10 0  
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 7 2  
Batteries—Causery and Rariden; Meadows, Sherdell and Gonzales.

CINCINNATI TAKES  
A DOUBLE-HEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Cincinnati Reds took both games of their double-header from the Boston Nationals on Braves Field Thursday afternoon by scores of 4 to 2 and 5 to 0.

The first game was a battle royal and was not won until the thirteenth inning, when Cincinnati scored two runs which broke up the 2-to-2 tie. Eller pitched for Cincinnati and but for two errors would have shut out the Braves, as he allowed only one hit in nine innings. Ragan pitched for Boston and did fine work especially in the extra innings, the winning runs being largely due to a slip-up by Pitcher Canavan, who was playing in left field in the last inning. Massey had to take Rawlings' place at short in this inning after the latter had been forced to leave the game, Pitcher Neff playing in center.

The second game was rather easy for the Reds, Schneider pitching effectively with men on bases, while his teammates were hitting Pitcher George rather hard. George was pitching his first game for Boston and was rather unsteady in the early innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME			
	Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.		
Cincinnati	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 X	4	13 3
Boston	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	4 4

Batteries—Eller and Wingo; Ragan and Wilson. Umpires—Byron and O'Day. Time—2h. 20m.

SECOND GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.  
Cincinnati 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—5 12 1  
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 9 3  
Batteries—Schneider and Allen; George and Henry. Time—1h. 48m.

BROOKLYN EASILY  
WINS TWO GAMES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn took both games of Thursday's double-header from Pittsburgh, by bunting hits in single innings. They took the first, 10 to 0, five hits and two bases on balls off Slapnicka in the third inning giving them a winning lead. Hellman, who just enlisted in the Navy, has been released to Brooklyn by Rochester.

In the second game, which was won 6 to 2, the Superbas made five singles, a double and a triple off Cooper in the sixth inning for all their runs. Grimes, who recently enlisted in the Navy, held the Pittsburgh to one hit, a single by Southworth in the seventh inning, while Coombs kept the visitors' hits well scattered. The scores:

FIRST GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.  
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 X—10 17 1  
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 2  
Batteries—Grimes and M. Wheat; Slapnicka and Schmidt. Blackwell, Umpire—Rigler and Moran.

SECOND GAME  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.  
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 X—6 11 0  
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 2 9 1  
Batteries—Coombs and Miller; Cooper and Schmidt.

OSCAR CHAJES  
STILL UNBEATEN

Is Only Player Left in New York State Chess Tournament With Clean Slate

STANDING OF PLAYERS			
	Won.	Lost.	
Oscar Chajes	4	0	
A. Kupchik	4	0	1/2
J. Bernstein	5	1	
Charles Jaffe	4	1	
R. T. Black	4	2	
H. R. Daly	2	6	
Harry Borochow	2 1/2	3 1/2	
L. McCudden	1 1/2	5 1/2	
Henry Ring	1 1/2	7 1/2	
Harry Zirn	0	1	

RYE BEACH, N. Y.—With six of his eight games completed, A. Kupchik of New York has 5 1/2 points to his credit in the chessmasters tournament at the close of the fourth day's play at the Rye Beach Hotel. Kupchik drew his game with J. Bernstein, one of his chief rivals, Thursday, and now has to reckon with Oscar Chajes, holder of the Rice Silver King.

In addition, he won from McCudden, while the state champion was tied down by a hard game with Charles Jaffe, which stands adjourned in a fairly even position.

Black of Brooklyn, after defeating Ring, lost to Bernstein, and was thereby eliminated as a possible trophy winner. H. B. Daly of Rosindale, Mass., and Henry Ring of Hartford, Conn., wound up their schedules, but neither was placed as a prize winner.

CAMP DEVENS NAMES CAPTAIN  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Returning from the victory in Springfield, the Camp Devens team announced the election of Sgt. Dan O'Connell to the position of captain of the divisional nine, the place held by H. A. Janvir. O'Connell has been putting up a brilliant game for Devens in left field. Before entering the service he was with the New England League, where he led the league in base running, and later with Lawrence of the Eastern League.

HIBBING AFTER G. H. RUTH  
DULUTH, Minn.—G. H. Ruth of the Boston American League Baseball Club has been offered a contract to pitch for the Hibbing team of the Head of the Lakes League, and it is said he will accept if Secretary Baker of the War Department closes down big league baseball.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Binghamton	50	26	.658
Toronto	51	28	.638
Baltimore	46	35	.568
Rochester	40	32	.558
Newark	42	38	.525
Buffalo	35	43	.449
Syracuse	27	47	.365
Jersey City	17	57	.230

AT BINGHAMTON—First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.  
Binghamton 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 X—6 6 1  
Syracuse 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1—5 12 5  
Batteries—Verbour and Haddock; Heck, Webb, Frock and Hopper.

Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.  
Syracuse 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 X—4 9 1  
Binghamton 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—3 7 1  
Batteries—Barnhardt and Hopper; Higgins and Fischer.

GAMES TODAY  
Newark at Toronto (2).  
Buffalo at Jersey City.  
Rochester at Binghamton.  
Syracuse at Baltimore.

GREENWICH TENNIS  
TOURNAMENT STARTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many star players will take part in the tennis tournament which begins at the Greenwich Field Club today. Four teams will play in women's doubles, the pairs being Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Miss Marion Zindstein and Miss Eleanor Goss, Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Stuart Green, Mrs. Edward Raymond and partner.

In the men's doubles the teams will be B. C. Wright and F. B. Alexander, T. R. Pell and N. W. Niles, Seitchik Kashio and Ichiji Kumagae, L. E. Mahan and W. A. Campbell, W. M. Hall and R. L. Murray.

In addition to the foregoing events there will be mixed doubles and several special exhibition matches. Play will continue over the week end, with very attractive schedules for today, Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The proceeds of the tournament go to the War and Navy Departments Commission on Training Camp Activities to supply tennis and other athletic facilities for men in service.

C. H. GARDNER WINS  
TWO GOLF MATCHES

MANCHESTER, Vt.—C. H. Gardner of Agawam Hunt Club, the medalist of Wednesday's qualifying round in the Ekwanok golf tourney, came through the first and second rounds of match play Thursday with safe margins. He defeated N. V. Hutchinson of Wannamoisette, 5 and 3, in the morning, and J. M. Thompson of Spring Haven, 5 and 4, in the afternoon.

J. A. Gammons of Wannamoisette and N. S. Campbell of Agawam had easy matches. T. E. Tully of Winchester survived the first round but lost to Campbell in the afternoon. F. W. Abree of Brae Burn was Tully's victim in the morning. C. J. Morse of Wollaston won from H. W. Carey of Van Schaick Island in the morning by default, but lost to S. C. Brennan of Worcester in the afternoon.

The Halle Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND

A Series of Specialty Shops  
The Fur Shop  
presents the  
August Fur Sale

CHICAGO JOINS IN  
COMMUNITY SINGS

Sunday and Week-Night Crowds  
in All Parts of the City Enjoy  
Music in Which All Take  
Part in the City Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Community singing has been taken up by Chicago with a fervor never shown here before, according to Herbert E. Hyde, superintendent of the Civic Music Association of Chicago, and sings are being held on the Municipal Pier each Sunday evening, and at the West Chicago, South Chicago and Lincoln parks during week-day evenings. Also, under the auspices of the Federation of Settlements, community singing is provided each week night at different settlements in Chicago. In addition to these entertainments, a chorus of 500 school children is being trained by William L. Tomlins, and will give numbers of its own at the Municipal Pier on three Sunday nights, and will also join in the general singing. The Drama League has also asked the music association to start a children's singing class for three afternoons during the week at the pier, and this is being done. Plans are under way for noon-hour sings at some of the larger manufacturing plants in the city, but if this project is carried out the first one will not be held before September.

Just why the people are singing with more enthusiasm this year than heretofore, it is somewhat difficult to determine, Mr. Hyde said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He thought it due, in part, to the fact that the people have been trained to sing during the four years that the community sings have been held in Chicago. "The people know the songs now," he said, "and the patriotic idea that an American should suppress his emotions has been broken down here. The people who attend these sings have also learned that they do not have to let some one else do the singing in order to enjoy music. Just how great the influence of community singing is, I cannot tell, but I do know that it tends toward happiness. People forget their burdens, and they leave these entertainments happier than when they came. People, who said it was the first time they had attempted to sing for years, have come to me and declared that they enjoyed it more than they could tell, and the joy in their faces and their sparkling eyes showed that they were in earnest."

The spirit of patriotism that has been aroused by the war may have something to do with the enthusiasm displayed, Mr. Hyde thought. The songs this year are the nation's folk songs, patriotic songs, and songs that the boys are singing over in France.

What the influence of community singing on the city may be, it is difficult to determine, Mr. Hyde said. At the pier, the crowds are as large as can be accommodated, and at the parks the number attending ranges from 1500 to 4000 at each sing. While the sings bring a sense of unity in the audience itself, it is a question with Mr. Hyde whether this influence is extended to any great extent in a city the size of Chicago. Much of the sense of unity and community interest that might be felt permanently in a smaller city is lost when the crowds break up in Chicago. But in spite of this, if the people attending are made happier, these in charge feel that they have accomplished something for the good of the city, Mr. Hyde added.

People will undoubtedly be led to take more interest in music through the influence of community singing, Mr. Hyde believes. As soon as people learn that they can enjoy singing, they will want to know more about it, he contends. He feels that the Civic Music Association has been able to do a great work. Last year it furnished music for more than 40 patriotic meetings, and provided song leaders for many organizations which asked for assistance. Song books were supplied for patriotic meetings in clubs, schools, settlements, Y. M. C. A. organizations, and instruction was given to song leaders of the reserve militia units. Song leaders have also been furnished the Y. M. C. A. to cooperate in a series of Americanization lectures in the small parks.

Work was started at the United States naval training station at Great Lakes last year by the Civic Music Association, when it brought Harry Barnhart from New York to lead the community singing on July 24. During the summer last year, from 2000 to 6000 sailors gathered in the ravines to sing. Now the work has been taken over by the government, and the station has become one of the most noted camps in the country in this respect, Mr. Hyde said.

NEW FEDERAL  
WORK PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Attention is being called by Mayor Andrew J. Peters to some of the outstanding facts in connection with the program of the United States employment service, which has communicated to the Mayor an announcement that on Aug. 1 the supplying of war industries with common labor will be centralized in this service, which is a part of the Department of Labor, and all independent recruiting of common labor by manufacturers having a pay roll of more than 100 men will be diverted to the United States employment service. This is in accordance with a decision of the United States War Policies Board and has been approved by President Wilson.

The Mayor points out that this action was found necessary to overcome a serious shortage of unskilled labor in war industries, which was aggravated by a practice of labor-stealing

and poaching. The only exceptions to the new ruling are for labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited, for the railroads, farm labor, which is recruited in accordance with the existing arrangements with the Department of Agriculture, labor for non-war work and labor for establishments whose maximum force does not exceed 100 men.

Non-essential industries will be drawn upon to supply the necessary labor for war work, under the new ruling, but the withdrawal will be conducted on an equitable basis so as to protect the individual employer as much as possible.

Under the new plan the United States has been divided into 13 districts, each of which is under the supervision of a superintendent. The states within each district are in turn under a state director, who controls the service within his State. A local community labor board will be formed in each community, this to consist of a representative of the United States Employment Service, a representative of the employers and a representative of the employees.

A survey of labor requirements is now in progress for the protection of each community, and rulings have been issued that no labor shall be transported out of any community by the United States Employment Service without the approval of the State director, nor shall any labor be transported from one State to another without the approval of the United States Employment Service at Washington.

After the survey of labor requirements has been made and the aggregate demand for unskilled labor in war work is known, each State will be assigned a quota representing the common labor to be drawn from among men engaged in non-essential industries. These quotas will in turn be distributed among the communities.

COMMUNITY SING  
MONDAY EVENING

Cambridge Public Gathering for  
Song in Music Building of  
Harvard University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Community singing for Cambridge stepped from possibility to probability Thursday evening, say those who attended the preliminary meeting in the Music Building, Harvard University. Prof. Leo R. Lewis presided, and in discussion with others present the feeling was brought out that a little publicity would bring a number of people who are waiting and eager for just this sort of thing.

A community sing is set for next Monday night at 7-15 o'clock at the same place. It is desired that all those living in Cambridge shall learn of the community singing and know that it is first and last a "community" affair, for the purpose of fostering community patriotism, united effort in war activities, to say nothing of purest enjoyment. In a great many cities and towns in the United States the community singing movement has reached the point of being state-wide in extension, well organized and the recipient of governmental aid and direction. Also, that people do not need to be urged, only to be told when and where.

## COST OF COTTON

CONCORD, N. H.—In the following editorial The Concord Monitor gives a woman's view of the cost of cotton, and says:

A woman who has been finding the power of her dollars to buy necessities for her family rapidly decreasing, rises at last to complain of the cost of cotton cloth. She can see a just advance in the price of wool. She can understand the diminishing stocks and increasing prices of everything into which flax enters. She is willing to pay what she considers a reasonable rise for cotton. But she says:

"In the fall of 1917 I paid 17 cents a yard for a cotton crepe fabric which is strong and durable and which requires no ironing. It is eminently a 'patriotic' fabric to use in underclothing and children's dresses because it wears a long time and saves the labor of ironing every week and frequent making new. I found that fabric selling for 40 cents a yard in the stores the other day. No reduction for buying by the bolt. That is a rise in price of 135 per cent."

This complaint seems justified. The added cost of cotton, of labor of all kinds entering into the finished fabric could not in reason be more than 60 or 75 per cent. Somebody, somewhere is getting too big a profit off that cotton crepe.

## ITALIAN PATRIOTIC MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A patriotic mass meeting for Italian people of the North End was held here Thursday afternoon at the North Bennet Street Playgrounds, and Lieut. Vittorio Orlandini of the Italian War Department, who is here on a special military mission, gave an address in which he told of some of the achievements of the Italian Army. He also made an appeal to the people to stand by their native country and this country and advised them to enlist in either army and keep on purchasing Liberty bonds.

## CANDIDACY APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Representative John Ballantyne of Boston has been endorsed by the Ward 16 Republican Committee for the State Senate to succeed Herman Hornell in the eighth district. This endorsement has created a controversy in the district, supporters of Representative Simon Swig, who is opposing Mr. Ballantyne, contending that the committee went beyond its function in picking out a candidate in a primary contest.

COTTON MEN SEEK  
AID IN WASHINGTON

Producers, Spinners and Bankers Endeavor to Enlist Help of United States Government in Solving Their Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cotton producers, spinners and bankers have been in Washington recently, singly and in groups, seeking to enlist the help of the government in solving their respective problems. They have discussed with congressmen and asked aid of the Federal Reserve Board, the War Industries Board and other influential government agencies. The matter has even been brought to the attention of the President.

One of the difficulties is that no two sets of men appear to have the same ideas about the proper solution of the problem. One man will argue that if wheat sells for \$2.20 a bushel, cotton should be worth 37 cents a pound, and another man will argue that with wheat at that price the proper selling price of cotton should be 15 cents. Some favor the establishment of a minimum price while others want both minimum and maximum prices fixed.

Primarily, it is declared, the trouble with cotton now is a matter of shipping, and if cotton could be shipped in sufficient quantities where it is most needed, there would be no trouble about disposing of it, at high prices.

To relieve transportation, it is proposed that the compressing now carried on at the ports of shipment should be done at the ginning mills. This would save both freight and cargo space, it is stated.

It is not only the producers of cotton who are apprehensive about the prices, the size of crops, and surplus on hand. The manufacturers also have an interest in the subject.

Perhaps the most concerned of all are the bankers. There are many of them who have made loans on 30-cent cotton. A number of bankers and spinners have recently been in Washington, seeking to obtain support for their plan of building warehouses, in which could be stored the surplus cotton, and against which negotiable certificates could be issued. These warehouses were to be situated chiefly in New York and New England. All details were arranged to begin operations at once, if the Federal Reserve Board could have been induced to appropriate \$20,000,000 guarantee for the corporation. It is understood, however, that the attitude of this board and of the War Industries Board was that the cotton problem would have to be put up to Congress for action, a contingency which was not on the whole desired, but in which it is felt may be found the solution of the situation.

TRADE OPENINGS  
TO BE EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Business interests of New England will be given an opportunity to receive first-hand information of the future prospects of the United States for extending its trade to other countries after the war, when in a few days Amos R. Clark, district manager of the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, starts a tour of the New England States. Mr. Clark will visit many of the leading industrial centers for the purpose of conferring with such commercial organizations and business interests as desire knowledge of the plan of the United States for economic expansion following the war. He will give what assistance his department is able to render to firms, individuals and associations in adjusting their manufacturing or marketing operations "to the various governmental regulations resulting from war conditions."

According to present plans, Mr. Clark will start on his trip the latter part of this month, and will include in this first trip certain parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts. At a later date he will make other trips through Maine and Rhode Island. Commercial organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce and civic organizations are combining to make his visit one of telling importance, so that each center visited may receive the full benefit of his mission. Whenever time permits, Mr. Clark will visit the leading manufacturing establishments and obtain first-hand information concerning the fabrication of those products which have made the advanced industrial development of New England possible and with the marketing of which his office is chiefly concerned.

## EDGAR L. DAVENPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Edgar Loomis Davenport, for five seasons a member of the old Boston Museum Stock Company, and long a popular actor and member of the family of players whose name for generations has been known to the American stage, passed away yesterday at his home in Dorchester.

Mr. Davenport adopted the stage as a profession in 1877. For 30 years thereafter he played leading romantic and character roles in important productions in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and on tour. At the Boston Museum he acted more than 50 parts. From 1913 onward Mr. Davenport engaged in motion picture work.

## MAINE IDLER LAW SOUGHT

AUGUSTA, Me.—Harold M. Sewall of Bath, chairman of the Maine Committee on Public Safety, appeared before the Governor and Council Thursday, in favor of a special session of

the Legislature for the purpose of passing an act which would compel every able-bodied man in the State between the ages of 18 and 50 years to engage in some useful business, profession or employment.

The strongest card yet played in favor of these 131 were unequivocally favorable to the extra session and the passage of the proposed law. Mr. Sewall stated that seven States in the Union already have such a law, and with the promulgation of the law in Massachusetts, the position of Maine is particularly exposed in this regard as a refuge for slackers and undesirable from the outside, and the condition is rapidly growing worse.

LIQUOR AFFECTS  
COAL PROBLEM

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore News, in the following editorial commenting on the appeal of the National Coal Association for prohibition says:

The strongest card yet played in favor of war-time prohibition is the appeal of the National Coal Association, representing bituminous operators producing 400,000,000 tons of coal annually. They urge the stoppage of the sale of all alcoholic beverages on the ground that it interferes with the production of coal, thus threatening to accentuate the hardships that we are warned coal consumers must be prepared to face this winter, however diligently we strive to avert them.

We are sure the great mass of the American people, whether they are for or against prohibition as a national policy, wish to do but one thing—namely, whatever will best serve the nation's war ends.

It is unfortunate that it seems so difficult to agree whether prohibition for the duration of the war will materially aid in the winning of it. The issue is complicated by fanaticism, by its serious bearing on a large industry, by its effect on the revenue problem, by its effect on labor, by its effect on financial institutions, while there has been very little direct and important testimony upon its bearing upon the general welfare such as the National Coal Association has submitted. On the whole the nation would be much relieved, we are inclined to think, if the President would take the matter in hand and speak out upon it. That seems to be about the only way in which to secure anything like substantial agreement to submit loyalty to whatever decision is finally reached.

GROWERS OF GRAPES  
CHANGE OCCUPATION

PORTLAND, Ore.—The following editorial from the Portland Oregonian gives an idea of how some wine growers are ready to help the prohibition cause:

The right spirit is exhibited by the growers of grapes heretofore used chiefly in the making of wine, in their determination to do no crying over spilled milk in the event the wine industry is adversely affected by legislation. Already some of them are grafting their vines to raise varieties. Others, no doubt, will find some totally different crop equally profitable. Staple food crops are beginning to bring returns to the grower far greater than they did a few years ago. The products of the land are in demand, and it is part of the business of farmers to adapt their industry to the changing times.

Subsidence of the hop industry in Oregon seems not to have precipitated the calamity that was predicted. Logberries, flax, nuts, grain and a score of other products are taking the ground once covered by hopyards, and if the price consumers are paying for them is a good criterion the new order of events is not without its advantages.

There are two classes of farmers—one who throw up hands in surrender at the first sight of adversity, and complain that they are being "legislated out of business," and another who readjust their affairs to the new situation and proceed as if nothing much had happened. It is the adaptable ones who win in the end. They not only make more money, but they get a lot more of joy out of life while they are doing it.

MR. HURLEY SPEAKS  
ON SHIPPING IDEALS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—South and Central American diplomats, and guests of the Shipping Board at an inspection of the Hog Island shipyard, were told today by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, that the great merchant marine now being built by the United States must bring prosperity to the neighbors of the United States as well as to this country, or the satisfaction of the United States in the achievement would be diminished.

"You may send back to your own peoples the word that these ships will not be used exclusively for this nation's aggrandizement in peace," he declared, "any more than they are used for such aggrandizement in the war that is now waging."

Mr. Hurley spoke at a luncheon in the dining room of the International Shipbuilding Corporation. Other guests of the board included Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board; John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union; Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and Joseph R. Tumulty, secretary to the President.

## MRS. E. L. ROOT

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NEW JERSEY BUDGET  
PLAN IS ADVOCATED

In Speech Before National Conference on War Economy Proposal Is Included for a Permanent Budget Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After 70 years' experience with the legislative budget, as the instrument for distributing state revenue, New Jersey has adopted the executive budget. The act creating this budget was passed in the legislative session of 1916. This superseded the legislative budget for the appropriation, made last year, which became operative Nov. 1 last.

"Under the new plan," said Arthur N. Pierson in the first part of his speech before the National Conference on War Economy, "the Comptroller submits his estimates of the available state revenues, and the departments and institutions submit their requirements in detail to the Governor prior to Nov. 15. A full explanation is required for all increases and the needs for extensions and improvements. The requests are tabulated and investigated by the Governor's own assistants, which can be well designated as his Budget Committee, although their work is confined to the months of November and December."

"During December the Governor conducts budget hearings, after which the budget is fixed. In the opening week of the Legislature he submits the budget with his budget message to the Legislature. The budget is then referred to the joint Appropriation Committee, which sits during the legislative session for further hearings and revisions. The Appropriation Committee submit their final report to the Legislature during the week prior to adjournment. The budget thus prepared is passed in February or March, and becomes operative on the 1st of November following."

"New Jersey has had but two years' experience under the new plan of budget making, but it has already proved its value as a means for a more equitable distribution of state funds and a better control of expenditures; as such it has many features of marked improvement over our old plan, and will, I am confident, prove an unqualified success, and well worth the work involved in establishing the new system."

"I appreciate it is too early to predict the full measure of success which will accompany our new plan for budget making, but my three years' experience as a member of the Appropriation Committee, under the old leg-

islative budget plan gives me something of an insight to its shortcomings and possibly I may be pardoned for prejudging in a measure the benefits which may be expected from our executive budget."

"I am led, however, at this point to make a suggestion which is applicable to New Jersey's budget as well as to every form of budget, and to my mind, indispensable to the best budget results. I refer to a permanent budget commission, one composed of experts or specialists in the several branches of institutional work. The members of such a commission should be employed the year around, the greater part of their time to be spent in field work, making unannounced visits to the institutions, and even living there for such periods as will give them a definite knowledge of the work and the needs of the institution."

SPRING WATER FOR  
MAINE LAUNCHING

PORTLAND, Me.—The Okesa was launched at the Portland Ship Ceiling yard in this city Thursday, the third Emergency Fleet steamer to go overboard here this year. She was named with spring water by Miss Hope Rumery, daughter of F. A. Rumery, one of the owners of the corporation. This steamer is sister to the Andra and Bassan, now being fitted for sea.

## Submarine AAI Takes Water

QUINCY, Mass.—A submarine, said by its builders to be the largest ever launched in the United States, went down the ways at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation here Thursday afternoon. She was named the AAI.

## Destroyer Philip Launched

BATH, Me.—The torpedo boat destroyer Philip was launched Thursday, at the yards of the Bath Iron Works. The new craft was named for Rear Admiral John W. Philip, by Mrs. Barrett Philip of New York, wife of the eldest son of Admiral Philip.

## Four-Master Put Over

DENNYVILLE, Me.—The four-masted auxiliary schooner David Cohen was launched Thursday at the shipyard of Pushee Brothers. Her home port will be New York.

## HOME GUARD MOTORCYCLE UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A motorcycle unit of the Missouri Home Guard is being formed here and will be the first organization of the kind offered the government for home duty. Under the terms of its formation it can be sent abroad. The movement has the sanction of state officials.

POWER OF TRUE  
PUBLICITY SEEN

Stephane Lausanne, of French High Commission, Tells of Value of Advertising in All Really Laudable Undertakings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stephane Lausanne, member of the French High Commission to the United States, in a letter to William C. D'Arcy, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, says:

"The press owes an immense debt to advertising; commerce, industry, natural science, literature, the most vital interests of the nation, all have need of it. We today may say that humanity has to have recourse to advertising."

"Such was the case, for instance, when a few weeks ago America launched her campaign for the third Liberty Loan. Humanity, the right to be free and to enjoy in peace the blessings of the sun; civilization, liberty, justice, all that goes to make life well worth living—these were the things America was defending when she asked her sons and daughters to bring her their gold and silver. And however strong their feeling, however great their intelligence and self-denial, America's citizens could not have made such a magnificent response to their country's appeal if the great power of advertising had not stepped in and sustained the power of right."

"It is to this splendid force of advertising that I, as a newspaper man, and in the name of the free press of my free France, would have deemed it a privilege to do homage in your city. And if I could be present at the San Francisco convention I would add to my words of appreciation a request—that advertising may more than ever be made to serve exclusively the good, the just, the beautiful, the sane, and to fight evil, ugliness, ignorance and injustice."

"May advertising be, and ever remain, the emblem of the fight we are engaged in, you Americans and we Frenchmen, for liberty against tyranny, fraternity against savagery, justice against iniquity."

## GARDENERS FIND NEW MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Ala.—The truck gardeners of Colbert and Lauderdale Counties, Ala., have had a profitable market opened up to them in supplying the needs of the workmen at the government nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals.

Quiet dignity in Pogue merchandise  
is exemplified in this blouse at 3.00

THIS little model of white Batiste with dainty embroidered lace trimmed collar is typical of Pogue's. Value finds first consideration here. That's why we feature this model at 3.00.

Prompt Attention to Mail Orders

The H. & S. Pogue Co.  
Cincinnati, O.



Buy Your  
O-Cedar Mop  
Polish

and all other  
labor-saving  
Household articles  
at the favorite store of

THE JOHN SHILLITO  
COMPANY  
7th, Race and Shillito Place  
CINCINNATI, O.

"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms  
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.  
Entrance to Gibson House  
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.  
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.  
Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30  
CINCINNATI

The only clearing sale of the  
season begins at our store  
Monday, July 29th

All seasonable merchandise will be sold—great reductions have been made—the sale is an event which enables you to save.  
We respectfully ask you to visit our store and take part in this great clearing sale.

The Mabley & Crew Co.  
Cincinnati's Great Store—Founded 1877

Men's Furnishings—Hats  
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES  
THE BURKHARDT BROS CO  
6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinton  
CINCINNATI, O.

Irwin's  
Smart Styles and Sensible Prices  
this potent combination is a  
daily feature here.  
FIFTH AND RACE, CINCINNATI  
THE WALNUT HILLS  
LAUNDRY COMPANY  
1022-32 Forker Avenue, Walnut Hills,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
Phone N 127  
High Grade Launderers

Walk-Over  
Shoes for Men and Women  
of Critical Taste  
Grand Opera House  
121 Vine Street  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Rumors of the New Fall Styles

Skirts of fall suits are to be, generally speaking, plain, and of medium length and width; occasionally a row of bone buttons may be used for a note of trimming. The coats, however, show a decided tendency toward adornment by fur or fur fabrics. As for materials for suits, velours promises to be a favorite, velours de laine, velours du nord, chamourine, bolivia, and such. Beaver satin will also be used. Such were some of the details noticed at the exhibition of models for the fall season, held recently in New York, by the United Cloak and Suit Designers Mutual Aid Association of America. Interesting features of the occasion were the remarks of the president of the organization and his reading of a resolution, adopted at a convention of designers some time ago. This association has been standing firmly for its slogan, "Made in the U. S. A." and this with all due respect to the talent of other lands. It welcomes importations of models from those other countries, but it does oppose decidedly the custom that has grown up, in some quarters, of attaching foreign labels to domestic products. With the kindest possible feelings toward foreign designers, it stands for the development of an industrial art in the United States and for its recognition according to its merit.

There is not the slightest reason why American improvements upon foreign ideas should sail under a foreign flag. There is not the slightest reason why American made goods should not be advertised, sold and worn as such. With the help of all self-respecting trade factors, a universal demand for high-class American garments, openly advertised and sold as such, could and ought to be created. And we submit that, with the creation of such a demand, our art will take an uplift, since new national incentives have always brought forth a renaissance of national ingenuity and talent," remarked the president who then read the following resolution:

"Whereas, A considerable number of women's garments designed by American artists, made by American labor and marketed by American enterprise, is offered to American women under the misleading classification of 'imported,' and bought by them on the strength of this misleading denomination; and

"Whereas, Such a sailing of part of our trade under a foreign flag constitutes not only a wrong to the consumer, but tends to miseducate the public in the utterly mistaken concept that American skill in garment building is not equal to the best in foreign countries;

Resolved, That we call upon the press and all legitimate trade interests to unite with us in an effort to create a nation-wide sentiment, in favor of American creations, openly proclaimed, marketed and worn as such by the vast majority of American women, without prejudice to genuine artistic importations from abroad."

One extremely good-looking model among the suits was of peacock blue jersey, a fabric with a heavy silken web. The coat had a cleverly designed cape effect, the skirt a free front panel, and the whole was embroidered in a conventional design with taupe chenille and gold thread.

Wraps and coats for afternoon and street wear showed a tendency toward the dolman effect and appeared chiefly in dark colors, made of soft materials with fur trimmings. Evening wraps were much more gorgeous, being fashioned of chiffon velvets, brocades and such fabrics, embroidered in gold and silver threads and fur trimmed. A reversible full length coat or wrap was most enthusiastically received as a garment useful for many and varied occasions and, also, very beautiful. On one side it was of black velvet and fur, suitable for street and daytime wear; when reversed it was a gorgeous creation of coral colored velvet with black velvet bands and fur.

The whole exhibition was made an American one, and it was felt that the American designs were quite able to take their place beside those of the French artists.

## Dishes That Conserve Meat

To show how a little meat can be made to go a long way was the object of the Food Administration, in preparing these recipes for the nation's housewives. They show, as many people know, that only a small quantity of meat is needed to make savory stews and meat pies. Here are two examples of them:

Hot Pot of Mutton and Barley.—The necessary ingredients are: 1 pound of mutton, 3 onions, ½ cup of pearl barley, 4 potatoes, celery tops, or other seasoning herbs, 1 tablespoon of salt. Cut the mutton into small pieces and brown with the onion in fat cut from the meat. This will help make the meat tender and improve the flavor. Pour this into a covered saucepan. Add 2 quarts of water and the barley. Simmer for 1½ hours. Then add the potatoes cut in quarters, seasoning herbs, and seasoning, and cook ½ hour longer.

Tamale Pie.—The necessary ingredients are: Two cups of corn meal, 2½ tablespoons of salt, 6 cups of boiling water, 1 onion, 1 tablespoon of fat, 1 pound of hamburger steak, 2 cups of tomatoes, ½ teaspoon of cayenne pepper or 1 small chopped sweet pepper and 1 teaspoon of salt. Make a mush by stirring the corn meal and 1½ tablespoons of salt into boiling water, cook in a double boiler or over water for 45 minutes. Brown the onion in the fat, add the hamburger steak and stir until the red color disappears. Add the tomato, pepper and salt. Grease a baking dish, put in a layer of cornmeal mush, add the seasoned meat and cover with mush. Bake 30 minutes.

## Decorative Accessories

[This is the last to appear of a series of articles which have dealt with the decorating and furnishing of the various rooms of the modern house. Other articles have appeared on June 21, June 28, July 5, July 12 and July 19.]

Elimination is a virtue which often requires a good deal of resolution and firm conviction to exercise. In the case of contributions made to the household furnishings by kindly relatives, elimination may be little short of heroic and requires the utmost tact. It is not easy to dispose of presents and inherited belongings which seem to demand a place of honor and prominence in living room, dining room or hall. And yet, even the kindest intentions of others should not impose on us the necessity of living with things which shrink defiance at our own tastes. Better to assemble such things all in one place, with real reverence for their past dignities, than to attempt the hopeless task of reconciling them with the things of today.

In the matter of decorative accessories, elimination is often more important than acquisition. Especially is this likely to be true in the case of pictures, which have been chosen without any great regard for one's interests or knowledge of one's tastes. Too many people regard pictures as decorative knick knacks, to be selected with less care than a spring hat. There should be some reason for every picture in the house. Meaningless pictures have no place in any well-furnished interior; moreover, it is not enough that the pictures in your rooms should be of the standard sort which are recommended by manuals of art. Each one should have some significance in relation to your own tastes and interests. If they have been chosen with this sort of care, it is safe to say that the whole effect will be pleasing and consistent. There is no excuse for the kind of incongruity achieved by the trusting lady who purchased a fine print of the ruins of the Parthenon, because she was told it was "good," a colored "art photograph" of a fat little boy representing Cupid, because she liked it, and hung the two in a group with a small landscape in oil, which had been left to her.

Family photographs, being of an intimate nature, are best confined to the bedroom or private study. This, of course, does not extend to family portraits, other than photographs, which possess an artistic value aside from the sentimental interest which they may hold for the owner. If one is so happy as to possess ancestral portraits, they may occupy dignified positions in hall or library, while slighter sketches and studies of this character may find an agreeable place in the living room.

In general, it is safe to say that the pictures, except those hung in one's own private room, should be of general interest. Care must always be taken to consistently avoid trivial subjects which have neither imaginative, artistic or decorative appeal. It is far better to go without pictures altogether than to decorate the walls with stupid ones. Prints, or color reproductions of well-known paintings, are often satisfactory; some of the modern reproductions catch not only almost the exact colors of the original, but even the texture of the painted surface.

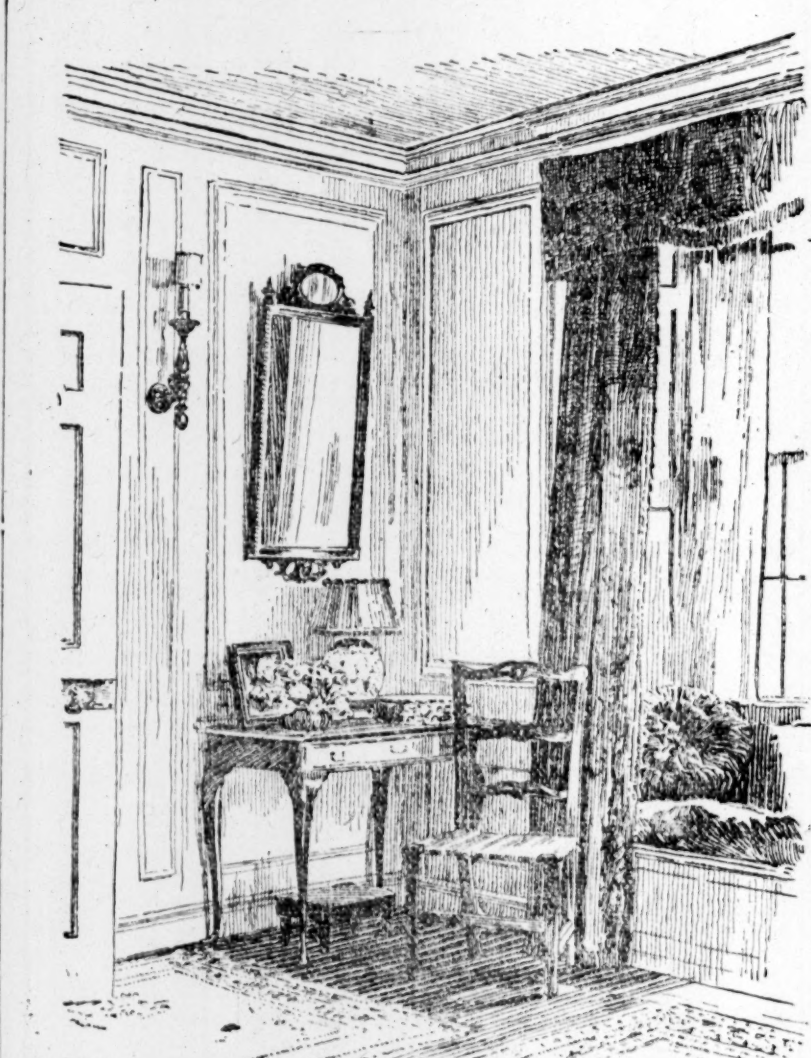
Japanese prints are one of the best of wall decorations, and never grow tiresome. They are often attractive in the dining room, and make a happy substitution for the "frail pieces," the brace of ducks, or the basket of fish—subjects which were old-time favorites. It is always advisable to confine the food to the table.

In the matter of framing, simplicity is usually a safe rule to follow. Heavy and elaborate frames are to be avoided, especially in small rooms, because such frames are oppressive and throw the furnishing of the whole room out of scale. The kind of frame to be selected for any given picture will be dictated by its size and the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A few well-chosen decorative objects most effectively set off the furniture

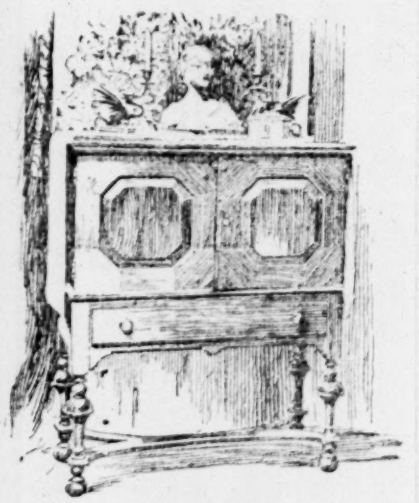


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A pleasantly furnished corner, showing furniture and accessories in excellent taste

character of the subject, but, in general, it may be said that no frame should conflict with its picture in color nor compete with its picture in interest.

Proper hanging of pictures, is quite as important as proper framing. Each wall space should be carefully studied and the pictures to be hung on it made into a pleasing group, rather than scattered haphazardly, with no thought for the composition of the whole space. A tiny medallion of a picture, stranded in the middle of a wide stretch of blank wall, is little short of ridiculous; and a large pic-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A decorative tapestry makes an interesting background

ture crowded into cramped quarters produces a breathless effect which is decidedly disturbing. In addition to bearing a well-thought-out relation to each other and to the wall spaces, the pictures should be in pleasing relationship with the wall furniture, so that a massive oil painting does not appear above a slender little table, nor some trivial print above the mantel, where the finest and most impressive wall decoration has its rightful place. In the final result, the walls should not look bare, nor should there be enough pictures to make them seem cluttered. A room crowded with too many pictures gives the same sense of oppression felt in a room crowded with too many people.

If one is not the possessor of a sufficient number of really worthy pictures, the lack may often be quite adequately taken care of by the use of mirrors. Indeed, an attractively framed mirror is always to be preferred to a mediocre picture, and, in a small room, may advantageously be substituted even for a good picture. Mirrors are not generally given the appreciation they deserve, either as decorative units or as a means of multiplying both light and distance in a small or dark apartment. There are various good modern reproductions of mirror frames, in the fashion of the historical furniture periods: Chippendale, Adam, Queen Anne, Empire and a number of early American styles, such as those capped by a brass eagle or with inset pictures of historical scenes, being the most frequently reproduced. The girandole, or convex, mirror in a frame of burnished brass, offers, of course, no claim of utilitarian virtues, but it is always a striking decorative asset.

The mirror, with its shifting scenes and varying lights and colors, is invariably a centralizing point of interest in any room, and suggests furniture groupings worthy of its importance. A Queen Anne mirror, above a lowboy or console table, is a useful combination, and, if flanking chairs and candle sconces are added, makes a dignified and distinguished treatment for the hall. In lieu of a sufficiently large and impressive picture, an interestingly framed mirror may occasionally be hung above the mantel. Round, elliptical or octagonal mirrors

are pleasant variations from the common rectangular ones, and center attention more strongly by the attraction of their shape.

Tapestries are wall decorations which are often thought of as available only for the fortunate few who possess antiques or can afford the expensive modern reproductions. It is true that these rare fabrics, rich in storied interest and exquisitely meliorated by the work of years, are almost priceless. But there are modern fabrics, whose patterns are interesting and whose colors are really excellent, which may be used effectively, and, of course, are far to be preferred to the cheap and crude squares sometimes offered for sale under the name of tapestries. A yard or yard and a half length of a highly decorative fabric, such as a brocade, velvet, or tapestry, may often be utilized as a striking wall decoration, especially when hung above a lowboy or wall table as a background for a mirror.

Things left undone are no less important than things done, in the matter of wall decorations. There is probably no one now who beds her walls with gilded clock-pins, gilded pine cones and red plush paper-holders embellished with flowers in bright yarns. These were sacred to the darkened parlors of the benighted "eighties," and their day has passed. But there are other objects still in favor, which are little less villainous from a decorative point of view—pensants, saved from college days or gathered on automobile trips to many towns; souvenirs from Niagara or the seashore; match safes, pipe-racks, photograph or postcard racks, china plaques, celluloid cornucopias for twine or to be used as catch-alls—these and a host of others of like sort. All such whim-whams should be rigorously excluded, because they destroy dignity and are in themselves trivial and unworthy of display.

Among the smaller accessory furnishings, there is at the present time greater opportunity than ever before to make interesting and truly artistic selections. The advance has been as great as in the realm of furniture itself, and the general improvement is comparable to the substitution of period furniture, in many homes, for the golden oak of a decade or two ago. Dignified mahogany clock cases have taken the place of the ornate ones once popular for mantel clocks, sometimes fashioned of "fancy marbles," sometimes of wood with fantastic brass adornments, and almost always topped by a metal shepherd or pair of children. An ornate clock is seldom, if ever, in keeping with the average interior. Among the most interesting of current designs are the replicas of the banjo clocks of Colonial days, whose quaint shape makes them particularly decorative.

Candlesticks as decorative accessories are almost always in good taste, and only lately have come into their rightful appreciation. Used in pairs to flank objects on which it is desired to center attention, they are invaluable. One can hardly have too many, if sufficient thought is given to their arrangement and use. Styles appropriate for every purpose are to be found in the shops—pottery and glass for the bedroom or other informal uses, brass, silver or other metals, up to the elaborate gilt and polychrome candlesticks which are often

**Moore Push-Pins**

To hang any light weight article to walls, without injuring wall paper, plaster or woodwork, use Moore Push-Pins—Glass Heads, steel points.

To hang up heavy pictures, clocks, etc., use the Push-less Hangers.

At Stationery, Hardware and Photo Supply stores, in Canada Samples and Booklet Free. Write Dept. 40.

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

effectively placed on either side of an Italian cast or other object of art.

Two or three lamps, or more if it is a large room, are usually needed in the living room. In the case of lamps, as of clocks, modern design has delivered us from the ugly tragedies of the past; so that, besides providing the pleasantest sort of illumination, the lamp in its present form may be quite as attractive as any of the purely decorative accessories. Floor lamps are usually made with mahogany or decorated lacquer pedestals, although painted or enamel pedestals are obtainable for bedroom, sunroom or other informal uses. In table lamps, one of the most attractive of recent developments is the use of Chinese porcelain jars as bases.

Chinese porcelain brings us naturally to the subject of vases. If the rare and beautiful old products of the Far East are unobtainable, there are modern Chinese and Japanese wares which are good; while of American potteries, Rookwood probably offers the best choice. The shimmery surface and alluring high lights of Ruskin pottery are excellent, when spots of vivid colors are desired. Needless to say, the old floral vases with knobby excrescences of gilt are not to be thought of in the home of good taste.

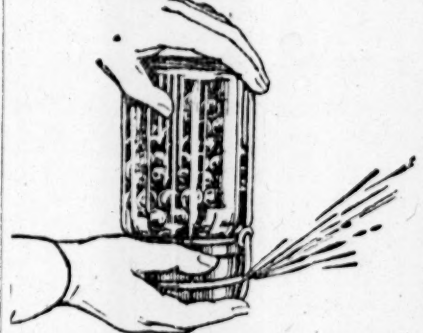
Statuary is really out of place in the surroundings of the average home, where its presence seems pretentious and incongruous. Fortunately, the Rogers groups, the juvenile Tuscan flute-player and his companion, the flower girl, are no longer available, although the cheap casts which flourish in department store "art departments" are hardly less to be condemned. Replica tanagra figures, a few of the Italian casts in polychrome, and a variety of interesting modeled book-ends are always good, and a safe outlet for the expression of one's taste in this direction. Probably the best of the small modern statuary is found in the small bronzes, which, however, are always expensive if they are good, and must not be confused with the familiar commercial variety, obtainable at three or four dollars each. A final warning in regard to casts—don't have a pedestal with a piece of "statuary" on it. The thoughtful visitor involuntarily finds himself wondering whether the statuary was got to put on the pedestal, or the pedestal to hold the statuary, with the final conclusion that there is little excuse for either of them.

Arrangement will play an important part as selection in the matter of accessories, but this is so much a matter of personal taste and varying conditions, that it would be fruitless to attempt definite advice. A certain element of symmetry and balance should be striven for, though not to the extent of making absolutely formal and exact arrangements. Crowding and cluttering on the one hand, and sparse austerity on the other, are equally to be shunned.

It has been possible to speak only in a rather general way of these exceedingly important small things, which more than anything else are a means of stamping one's rooms with something more intimate than ordinary good taste. General rules are a good and necessary basis of selection, but only as one is able to interpret them freely and in individual terms will they be helpful in this most personal decorative problem of accessory furnishings.

## An Economical Shampoo

Save the ends of soap, used in the bathroom, by keeping a large-necked bottle in the cabinet over the basin, ready to catch these pieces which would otherwise go down the pipes. When a sufficient supply is collected, pour in boiling water to fill the bottle, shake well and add a stiffly beaten egg, if desired. You will then have an excellent shampoo, ready when needed.



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When you reverse the jar to test the seal and a jet of hot liquid spurts out, there is only one thing to do—get a better ring and re-sterilize the jar. The best remedy for this occurrence is to provide yourself in the first place with

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The new edition of our booklet, "GOOD LUCK IN PRESERVING," teaches you the "Cold Pack" method and gives many delicious recipes.

Send a 3c stamp for it today. If your grocer doesn't keep GOOD LUCK RUBBERS, send 15 cents in stamps for a sample dozen or 25 cents for two dozen.

HOSTON WOVES' ROSE & RUBBER COMPANY  
150 Portland Street  
Cambridge, Mass.

## Hardy Blue Flowers

The greatest charm of blue flowers is their rarity. To read over a catalogue of hardy garden varieties, one would imagine that blue flowers were quite as common as red or pink or yellow flowers. But true blue is the most highly specialized color in nature, whether it be petal or plumage.

Purple is a blending of equal parts of red and blue. Between pure cobalt blue and purple, there is an infinite gradation of color. To these differences, florists seem to be oblivious. Their "true blues" and "intense blues" and "sky blues" may or may not be blue at all. Frequently they avoid the difficulty of describing one flower by likening it to another.

Perhaps it requires a trained eye to recognize fine distinctions in color, and a blanket term of "blue" is good enough for the public; but the enthusiast with a blue garden knows better. He knows the thrill of watching a new variety grow and bloom—a variety advertised as blue, but just as liable to bloom purple or even magenta as it is to turn out real blue.

Is the catalogue maker really conscious that the uncertainty of his descriptions adds a zest to the pursuit of blue flowers? After years of collecting and trying out "blue" flowers, a gardener will seldom boast of more than a dozen varieties that are truly blue. The magnificent delphinium, king of all hardy blue flowers, stand first on the list. Delphinium belladonna is clear turquoise blue; Formosum is deep cobalt. There is a great variety of splendid hybrids, some running into purples and mauves, but the two varieties named are unapproachable in purity of color. Delphiniums are difficult to grow in the south of the United States, since they require a cool, moist summer. Heat also has a decided effect on the color, a few hot days producing a purplish tone in otherwise irreproachable blue varieties.

Ancusa italica (and its hybrids) is another true blue. Tall and coarse in stem and leaf, the deep cobalt flowers and magenta buds look like great sprays of myosotis (forget-me-not). Ancusa will bloom the second summer from spring-sown seed and continue to flourish for several years, if the winters are not severe. It is closely related to that beautiful weed, viper's bugloss (echium), which also deserves a place in the garden, though it is not so pure a blue by any means. It is a biennial, but takes care of itself.

The perennial salvia deserve an important position in any garden. They supply a wonderful mass of true blue during the last half of the summer, when few species are in flower. Pitcher's produces long sprays of large, deep-blue flowers, though the color is a warm blue. Uliginosum is clear sky blue, with small flowers in dense spikes. Azulea and farinacea are light, warm blue, in growth and flower resembling pitcher's.

Perennial salvia are indispensable for southern gardens, especially since delphinium will not succeed. Salvia patens is hardy south of Richmond, if protected a bit. It is the most marvelous blue of them all—an intense deep cobalt with very large flowers. It is not very showy, since not more than four blossoms at a time are open on the stalk. The plant forms tuberous roots, like a small dahlia-root, and is easy to winter.

No blue garden can be without the double variety of Centaurea cyanus, the widely popular corn flower. It is an annual, blooming all summer at the north and from early spring until midsummer at the south. In color,

it is a fine deep shade of warm blue. With its dozen nicknames, it is too well known and popular to need praise.

The bluest of all blue flowers is Clitoria ternatea. A native of the Philippines, it grows well at the south, when treated as an annual vine. At the north, it would need to be started in a greenhouse, in order to give it a running start. It will climb six feet in a summer and produce at the leaf axis large, single pea-shaped flowers of the most intense cobalt, with a lemon white marking on the dorsal petal. Another magnificent climber is Ipomoea rubra corulea, one of the morning-glory family. The flowers are four to five inches in diameter, of the clearest, cold cerulean blue with a white throat. Invest 10 cents in a paper of seed next spring and plant it on the porch, whether you have a blue garden or not. Then start a card index of the people who beg you to save them a few seeds for the following summer.

Two of the leadworks, Plumbago larpentae and capensis, are indispensable in a blue garden. The first-named grows about a foot high, blooms from midsummer to fall, and is a fine, deep cobalt, with just a tone of warmth. It is hardy at New York. The other one, capensis, is only hardy in the south, but is fine to bed out in cold climates. It grows three feet high, producing clusters of pale sky-blue flowers all through the summer. Few flowers are more delicately beautiful.

The tradescantias and commelinas (wandering Jew family) contain several species with very pure blue flowers, but they are usually small and, though they must have their place in the blue garden, they are not important. The Siberian scilla is small, but in this case it is very important, because it blooms with the snowdrop. It is perfect in its purity of color. Of course, myosotis (forget-me-not) will be included. It is the first thing many people name, if asked to mention a truly blue flower.

Don't scorn wild chicory because it is a weed. Early each morning, its stalks are a cloud of light warm blue, exquisite though evanescent. The perennial flax is about the same color, though nearer sky blue than lavender blue. It is quite as beautiful and equally as fleeting as chicory, its saucer-shaped blossoms fading by noon.

If you lower your standards and admit flowers that are violet blue or lavender blue, there are a number which may be admitted to the blue garden. Platycodon, veronica, agapanthus, Scabiosa caucasica, mercurialis, some of the light blue hyacinths and a few iris. Some Germanica varieties are lavender blue and, though two or three Japanese iris approach true blue, there are none actually cobalt. Many of them, however, are penciled or marked with intense blue on a different colored ground. Aconite, baptisia, campanula, lupinus, and funkia are not blue at all, as described in the catalogues. They would admit themselves that they are purple.

All gardening is a delight, even vegetable gardening. But a blue garden will make this pleasure acute, by adding the enthusiasm and discrimination of the connoisseur.



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**FREE BOOK**—"Secrets of Cold-Pack Canning" and Conservo cooking recipes. Mention dealer's name.

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JOHN STOW, CITIZEN  
OF LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It speaks well for the faithfulness of Londoners that in the midst of the preoccupations of a fourth year of war they should not have neglected the ceremony of the presentation of the quill, in the church of St. Andrew's Undershaft in Aldgate. It takes place yearly. Into the hand of John Stow's effigy in terracotta, sitting at a table on which is a book, probably a parish register, the quill is placed which must suffice for the labors of another 12 months. On a Saturday in June, 1918, before many members of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society and other bodies, Lady Bradbrook, the wife of the president of the society, performed the little ceremony, at the close of which a bunch of roses and carnations was placed at the foot of the monument with the inscription: "To John Stow, to whose labors his own and consequent ages have been indebted for their knowledge and enjoyment of London and her story." In the Times of the Monday following, appeared a tiny paragraph stating that the ceremony of the John Stow commemoration had taken place as usual this year.

This devotion to old John Stow, who, after all, only wrote a Survey, may have puzzled some stroller into the old city church at the time of the little ceremony. To lovers of London it is no mystery. They finger the discolored pages of some valued old copy of the Survey, or even of a brand-new Everyman, and think affectionately of the keen old tailor sallying forth from his house by Aldgate Pump on a hunt for treasure which would take him, knapsack on back (he could never ride), many a long mile on the country roads. His thirst for information did not stop at the collecting of old manuscripts; he questioned those older than himself of happenings before his day, and they in their turn remembered what their fathers had told them, and Stow noted it all as fit material for his annals. Thus he culled from some old men who had seen him the description of Richard III as "a comely prince," an impression very different to that popularly held as to that King's appearance.

Stow's tastes were wide in the matter of books, and somewhat unorthodox. Orthodox having just ceased in his time from spelling papacy, popular opinion had veered to the opposite extreme and was suspicious of anything savoring, in its ignorance, of the old doctrines. The Bishop of London having got wind of the dangerous books contained in Stow's library, gave orders for a complete list to be made, which he promptly sent to Cecil with the disdainful description of the contents as "old fantastical papish books . . . store of foliose fabulous books of old prynt as of Sir Degory and Sir Traymore." But apparently nothing was found sufficiently damning to justify burning the owner, or else Stow had powerful enough friends to insure his safety. Well that it was so, for execution was apt to follow denunciation rather than rapidly for the interests of justice; as may be seen in the story Stow tells himself of the swift hanging of the bailiff of Romford, "a man well beloved," following on the reporting of a few innocent words of his to the sheriffs by Sir Stephen, the curate of St. Katherine Christ Church.

Sir Stephen, the curate and the church of St. Andrew Undershaft have a strange connection between them, for it was due to the zeal of this man that St. Andrew's ceased evermore on May Day to find its steeple sorely dwarfed by the present of the Maypole, "set up there, in the midst of the street before the south side of the said church." To which circumstance it owed its name. The shaft was kept "over the doors and under the pentises of one row of houses and alley gate, called of the shaft, Shaft Alley (being of the possessions of Rochester Bridge). It was there hung on iron hooks many years, till the third of King Edward VI." In that year Sir Stephen preached a sermon at Paul's Cross, denouncing the shaft as an idol. Stow was there at the time and heard the sermon. He knew Sir Stephen well, as the man who forsook his pulpit to preach to the people out of an high elm tree, and the effects of that sermon he thus describes: "In the afternoon of that present Sunday, the neighbours . . . over whose doors the shaft had lain, after they had well dined, to make themselves strong, gathered more help, and with great labour, raising the shaft from the hooks . . . saved it in pieces, every man taking for his share so much as had lain over his door and stall, the length of his house. Thus was this idol as he, poore man, termed it, mangled and after burned." Thus did the curate of St. Katherine Christ Church cause the loss to Aldgate Ward of its Maypole; but St. Andrew's Undershaft retained its name to this day.

QUESTION OF LABOR  
DISPUTES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A striking advertisement, three full columns and pointed in heavy type recently appeared in the leading Canadian papers at the instance of the Department of Labor. It deals with the relations of employer and employee and reads as follows:

"Mutualities. In the year 1917 Canada produced: 55 per cent of all the wheat; 42 per cent of all the flour; 27 per cent of all the 6-inch shells used by the British army. This is a proud achievement. The record can only be maintained by uninterrupted cooperation between employer and employee.

"The manufacturer of munitions who refuses in this crisis to submit labor differences to independent judg-



Statue of John Stow in St. Andrew's Undershaft, London

ment, meanwhile continuing production, commits a crime against the state.

"This is equally true of the employee."

"Arbitrate." The government has also recently issued an order-in-council which has a bearing on the above-quoted advertisement. The text of the order is as follows:

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated July 19, 1918, from the Minister of Labor, representing that in numerous cases, especially in certain industries, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 making it unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout or for any employee to go on strike on account of any dispute, prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation under the provisions of that act, have been entirely ignored by one or other party to the dispute. Recently this course has been more frequently followed, resulting in cessation of work in essential industries, which might, and in many cases probably would, have been avoided had the provisions of the said act been observed."

"The minister further observes that the federal government has not at any time since the enactment of the statute instituted any legal prosecution for the violation of its provisions, nor have any such been otherwise begun except in a few cases—by private parties. And the minister is convinced that should the federal government proceed to enforce the said provisions of that act, it would increase its effectiveness in the best interests of the public."

"The minister is further of the opinion that, an announcement by the government that immediate steps to this end will be taken would tend to prevent interruption of work and avert the evils caused thereby."

"The minister, therefore, recommends that such action by the government as may be necessary to insure the prompt prosecution of any violation of the provisions of the said act should be taken forthwith."

## MILITARY SERVICE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—For harboring his son, a deserter under the Canadian Military Service Act, J. T. Babcock of Godfrey was fined \$50 and costs this week. The father testified that he had repeatedly advised his son to report for duty, but that the boy had refused to do so. The military police are rounding up all deserters under the act and this case is probably the first of its kind to be tried before the civil courts. The evidence showed that J. B. Babcock, son of the defendant, had last year been refused exemption by a local tribunal. He appealed to the county judge who at first allowed his claim and granted him exemption. The judge later reversed this decision after securing more evidence himself, as he was not satisfied with the way the military authorities were allowing many exemption claims to pass by them without finding out if the statements of farmers' sons were reasonable. The judge of this county found that some farmers, in order to secure exemption for their sons, were opening little cheese factories, when fewer factories would suffice. In the Babcock case, the father declared that his son had disappeared a week ago and he did not know of his whereabouts.

## NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The campaign for the Province of Quebec Division of the Navy League of Canada has resulted in the enrollment of 22,250 members. The objective set by the division was 25,000, and while the public campaign is closed, a quiet canvass will be kept up until the 25,000 or more are secured. Of the 22,250 members secured in the big "drive," 18,784 were enrolled in Montreal, and the remainder in the rest of the Province of Quebec.

FOOD COMMITTEE  
MAKES REPORTFarmers in Need of All Possible  
Help From the Government,  
Statement Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The sub-committee of the reconstruction committee, which was appointed by the Prime Minister in August, 1916, to report on the question of increasing home-grown food supplies in the interests of national security, has issued its report, which is a long and comprehensive one. Besides the English and Scottish members under the chairmanship of Lord Selborne, two Irishmen were added in November, 1916—Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, and Sir Horace Plunkett.

A valuable and interesting historical preface has been contributed by Mr. Alexander Goddard, one of the joint secretaries, in which he reviews the agricultural conditions of the country during the last 160 years. He shows the effect on agriculture of such important measures and developments as the Reform Act of 1832, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the growth of manufacturing industries, increasing competition with imported grain and meat, the extension of railways and canals, and also how it came about that so much arable land went out of cultivation and was turned into pasture land.

In Part I of the report the committee express their conviction that farmers need all the help and encouragement that the government can possibly give them at the present time. They go on to say that the experience of the war has shown that the dependence of the United Kingdom on imported food has already involved the country in special difficulties, and may in the future become a real source of danger. Apart, however, from these considerations, after the war the financial and physical welfare of the country will demand that the productive capacity of the soil should be developed to the fullest extent. After reviewing the effects of the agricultural depression of the seventies the report goes on to speak of the need for a new agricultural policy.

"The study of Mr. T. H. Middleton's paper on 'The Recent Development of German Agriculture' is recommended to all interested in these questions. The general average of farming must, the committee state, be steadily and continuously raised, grass and arable land more intensively cultivated, and much grass land reconverted into arable land. They further recommend a minimum wage for the agricultural laborer, and that a guarantee should be given for oats as well as wheat, but not for barley; the improvement of live stock; the introduction of the sugar beet industry and the manufacture of potato products; adequate provision of good cottages. After enumerating many other reforms they add: "We think it our duty to put in the forefront our conviction that a basis of security and stability of the conditions under which agriculture is to be carried on in the future must be the foundation of the whole structure, and that without it the increase of production, which we predict, cannot be realized."

A separate report is given by Sir Matthew Wallace, who found himself unable to agree with the other members of the committee on various points, the chief of which being the policy of minimum guaranteed prices on wheat and oats.

Part II of the report covers a very large field, many important questions being dealt with at considerable length. They include departments of agriculture, agricultural instruction and research, organization and co-operation, small-holdings, village reconstruction, title redemption, local taxation, the Agricultural Holdings Act, reclamation and drainage, deer forests, elimination of pests and weeds, artificial manures, weights and measures, and transport. The committee explain that since Part I of the report was published the Corn Production Act has been passed em-

bodiment three reforms advocated in Part I, namely—a guarantee of the price of wheat and oats, a minimum wage for the laborer, and a power in reserve to the state to influence the use of land to the greatest national advantage. They urge that the policy embodied in the act should be made permanent, and emphasize the unity and interdependence of both parts of the report.

Sir Matthew Wallace again contributes a second report, since he finds himself unable to agree with the policy of the arbitrary fixation of prices and also with several other recommendations. The report also contains 15 appendices.

Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland, in giving evidence before the committee stated that he saw no objection to the inclusion of the revision of agricultural matters among the duties of the Secretary for Scotland. He emphasized the importance of having direct representation in the Cabinet of the agricultural industry in Scotland. As long as the Secretary for Scotland remained the only Scottish Minister in the Cabinet it seemed to him essential that any other minister dealing with Scottish agriculture should be attached as an undersecretary to his department. He was, however, not in favor of the appointment, at present, of a Scottish Undersecretary for Agriculture, which would too much interfere with the existing machinery. In reply to the contention that the division of agriculture into three separate branches might cause possible loss of weight in the national councils, he stated that in his opinion the conditions prevailing in England, Scotland and Ireland were so different that it would be hardly possible for the same minister to do justice to all three. With regard to the proposed formation of a separate fisheries department for England, he stated that the Scottish Fisheries Department had been established for over 100 years, and that it would be impractical to merge the Scottish Fisheries Administration with the English.

WINNIPEG POLICE  
FORM A UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg police constables have formed a union along the same lines as members of the local fire brigade, according to the announcement of Donald Macpherson, chief of police. He was authorized by the police commission to make the announcement. It is reported further that the police organization will amalgamate with the Trades and Labor Council at once. It is also said that about 80 per cent of the force have already joined the union. Approximately 175 constables are connected with the force.

About a year ago the police commission issued an order forbidding the formation of a policemen's union. Alderman Fowler, the chairman, stated that he had no objection to the police forming an independent organization, but he thought it was a grave mistake to allow them to tie up with the Trades and Labor Council or any other outside interest. Last spring when the members of the various unions employed in the city hall and other civic departments went on strike the Trades and Labor Council called out the members of the firemen's union and for over a fortnight Winnipeg was without fire protection, beyond that given by a mere handful of men who remained loyal, and a volunteer brigade of citizens.

## CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—District Headquarters has received authority from Ottawa to continue the Dominion police under the name of the Corps of Military Police, Civil Branch, with Maj. E. J. Osler, A. P. M., in command. The staff of the old Dominion Police is to be retained. Inspectors will be paid \$200 a month; sub-inspectors \$4.50 to \$5 a day; sergeants \$4 a day and constables \$3 a day.

## Walk-Over Boot Shops

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24 STORES  
HEADQUARTERS:  
243-247 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.THE OPENING  
OF THE RHONEQuestion of Swiss Waterways to  
the Mediterranean Discussed  
by Dr. James Vallotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In view of the announcement that the Swiss Federal Council has decided to subsidize a port on the Rhine at Basle, particular interest attaches to a lecture given in London recently on "The Opening of the Rhone from Geneva to Marseilles to the Navigation of all Countries," by James Vallotton of Lausanne, doctor at law, associé de l'Institut International.

Dr. Vallotton showed that, whereas the Rhine constitutes at present Switzerland's only outlet to the sea, the opening up of one, or even two, Swiss waterway routes to the Mediterranean is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility. There is in existence, for instance, a plan for such a route via Lake Maggiore and the Po, and Switzerland's right to navigate the Italian river is already legally established. And then, in addition to this, there is the very important and for the present more actual question of rendering the Rhone a highway for the transportation of French and overseas goods to the land-bound republic. Actually, Dr. Vallotton showed, comparatively little remains to be done to achieve that end. Not only have modern developments made possible the surmounting of almost any problem of navigation, but the Rhone has already been rendered navigable from Marseilles to Lyons, and all that remains to be done to open up communication as far as Geneva, is to regulate the intervening section of the river—some 20 miles in extent—by building a lock at Genesiat.

This, said Dr. Vallotton, would be quite sufficient to admit of the passage of vessels of 600 tons, and as these vessels would meet the needs of the case, more extensive canalization of the river would be unnecessary. Switzerland, namely, chiefly imports cheap, heavy goods, mostly consisting of raw material for her industries, so that speed in transit is not an essential, while the reduction of freight charges emphatically is. Already the opening up of the Rhone from Lyons to Marseilles effects a saving of 30 per cent in the cost of transport, as compared with that by rail, and not only are railway charges unlikely to be reduced until long after the war, but they are always exceedingly high in Switzerland in view of the heavy working expenses of the Swiss railways consequent upon the geographical conditions.

Dr. Vallotton did not go into the question of the development of the Swiss waterway system itself that will be requisite to make the Rhone navigation scheme a success, as he argues that the Republic cannot embark on any such undertaking until access to the Mediterranean is assured. He regarded the fact, however, that the French Government has assented to the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the matter, as the best evidence that it is one in which France, as well as Switzerland, is intimately interested. Indeed, it is of international importance, he maintained, particularly from the point of view of the western Allies. Not only

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It is the height of prudence to plan the Fall wardrobe now. Styles are well defined and materials are advancing so rapidly that considerable saving would be effected by early purchasing. Suits, Coats and Frocks designed for cool summer evenings, travel by motor or boat and early autumn wear are arriving daily.

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Single Rooms With Hot and Cold Water  
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he argued, is it necessary to counter-balance the movement set afoot by Germany before the war for the diversion of sea-borne traffic to German ports, or to "free ports" under German control, but the development of a great continental waterway system, based on a linking-up of the Rhine and the Danube, obviously plays a vital rôle in the Mitteleuropa scheme, and a Switzerland faced at the end of the war with no other waterway outlet than the Rhine would inevitably be drawn into the Central European vortex, and would fall a helpless victim to German colonization and economic domination. The opening up of the Rhone route, on the other hand, would enable the Republic to obtain, if necessary, practically all the raw material it needs via France, and would thereby contribute materially to the practical guarantee of her neutrality, of which, Dr. Vallotton insisted, Switzerland is sorely in need.

This statement of the case was fully endorsed by M. Alfred Duche, president of the French Chamber of Commerce in London, who fully agreed as to the general importance of the subject, and declared that the desire for the realization of the scheme was very general in France. There was also another scheme, he remarked, for connecting Bordeaux with Geneva by rail, but, of course, railways would only meet certain needs, and the opening up of a waterway was still more important. With regard to the international aspect of the matter, M. Duche emphasized the view that no country can be entirely independent politically if it has to rely largely upon some other nation alone for transportation, and for this reason he entirely approved of the movement in favor of providing Switzerland with an alternative means of access to the sea other than by way of the Rhine. Moreover, he expressed himself unable to conceive that, morally, there could be any neutrals in a struggle whose issues were so clear as were those of the present conflict, and he therefore held it to be right that those who were now unable to abandon their political neutrality should be afforded an opportunity of showing their real feelings when once the war was over.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The first day's sale of tickets for the Canadian National Exhibition constituted a world's record for advance sales, the number reaching 300,000, with cash receipts totaling \$45,000. The directors look upon the unprecedented result of the first day's sale as an indication of success for this year's exhibition.

## The J. L. Hudson Co.

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Clever Japanese Screens

\$1.95 to \$15 Are the Sale Prices

Forty of these screens are a special purchase by our own representatives in Japan. They were bought at a good concession and forwarded quickly to us. Eighty more screens taken from our own stock have been reduced and put in the sale.

There are large size, three paneled screens of cloth stretched tight as a drum and hand-painted by the Japanese, at \$6.95, and screens of the same size hand embroidered at the same price. One is particularly striking—a delicate pink with pink embroidery except for two blue birds winging their way across it.

At \$15 is a handsome screen of Japanese parchment.  
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There are small screens, three feet high, at \$1.95 and \$2.50.

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DETROITCHILEAN ARMY MEN  
OPPOSE PORT PLANDestruction of Valparaiso Forts  
Would Be Made Necessary by  
Carrying Out of Project

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Chilean military circles are agitated over attempts that are being made to have the port of Valparaiso enlarged with a view to commercial accommodations which would necessitate demolishing the present plan of fortifications, designed by an American officer. The discussion has arisen over a project designed by Alvaro Casanova Zenteno, the Undersecretary of Justice.

Casanova's project responds to a long-felt commercial necessity and provides for the construction of a breakwater which would shelter the entire bay. He proposes that the breakwater be constructed by convict labor and that the material be taken out of the hills that guard the bay and which are now occupied by the forts called Valdivia and Yerbabuena. Supporters of the plan maintain that there would be no danger in destroying the forts, saying that Valparaiso is a purely commercial port and consequently should not be fortified, and that because of its topographical conditions it can never be made an effective military base. On the other hand, the upper circles of the Chilean Navy contend that the present war shows that the fact of a commercial port being unfortified will not protect it from attack.

PHILIPPINE GOODS  
EXHIBIT PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the plans of a member of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce go forward, New York may have a museum established in its commercial district with every kind of a Philippine product displayed therein, and an expert agent from those islands in charge to give information. The new institution would probably be conducted along the same lines as the Manila Merchants' Association and the Bureau of Education in their endeavor to create in the United States a market for Philippine school embroidery. The museum would contain raw as well as manufactured products.

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easily adjusted. The  
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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BRITISH STOCKS  
OF WOOL LESS

Declines of More Than 50,000,000 Pounds in United Kingdom in Three Months—Government Demands Are Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRADFORD, England (July 4).—At a joint meeting of the Board of Control of the Wool Textile Production and the Raw Wool Advisory Committee held in London last week, the Wool Statistical Committee submitted a report showing a decline of over 50,000,000 pounds in the United Kingdom at June 30 as compared with March 31. It was stated that it would be impossible to meet the minimum government program of production, unless the arrivals of foreign wool could be raised to an average of at least 20,000 tons per month, and more than this would be necessary if the requisite margin of safety were to be maintained. It has been understood hitherto that arrivals at the average rate of 12,000 tons per month were the utmost that could reasonably be expected. If the position is to be made secure, therefore, arrangements will have to be made with the Shipping Controller to place more tonnage at the disposal of the industry. The total of wool for consumption during the August-November rationing period was fixed at 500,000 pounds per month more than in the April-July period, but the civilian figures were reduced by 2,000,000 pounds monthly in order to make up for increased military orders.

An interesting statement on the wool position generally was made by the Director of Raw Materials, Sir Arthur Goldfinch. He said that the stocks of wool held on government account in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were considerably in excess of the total stocks of wool in the three dominions at this season in any pre-war year. The accumulation was, of course, due to a very great extent to the shortage of tonnage, which had prevented shipments. These stocks of wool were amply sufficient for all purposes, and constituted a very satisfactory reserve. Regarding the last contract made with the Australian Government, Sir Arthur said it was for the purchase of the total exportable surplus of wool from Australia during the remainder of the war and for one complete wool year thereafter. This meant that in the event of the war terminating before June 30, 1919, the contract would include all wool which reached the Australian appraisement centers up to June 30, 1920, subject to the deduction of wool required for local manufacture. The basis of price was the same as in the two preceding contracts, viz., 55 per cent over the prices ruling in the 1913-14 season.

This was equivalent to an average 15-16 per cent gross placed on shore in Australia for the total clip, but last season 848 separate types of wool were included in the valuations, and the prices ranged between 10d. and 48d. per clean scoured pound. As in the previous contracts, it was stipulated that the basis price should be the final price as regards wool used by the British Government for military and naval purposes. As regards wool used for any other purpose it was contemplated that a profit should be made, and the Australian Government reserved certain rights with regard to such profits. He thought that this arrangement with Australia was admirably suited to secure the interests both of the Commonwealth and Great Britain. It secured a remunerative cash price for the Australian grower, irrespective of whether the wool could be shipped or not. It secured, so far as Australia could do so, the military requirements of the British Empire during the war, and also secured for at least one year after the war, the objects set forth in the report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade on post-war control of essential raw materials. It was earnestly to be hoped that similar arrangements would soon be concluded with New Zealand and South Africa.

Speaking unofficially and as a business man to business men, Sir Arthur went on to say that it appeared to him very fortunate that in the fact of many disturbing factors the all-important question of price had once more been dealt with satisfactorily. In North and South America during the last 12 months prices had been paid for wool greatly in excess of the basis price agreed upon with Australia. A fair prospect was offered to the British wool industry of avoiding very great dangers that seemed to hang over the heads of several other leading trades. It was exceedingly difficult to believe that the extraordinarily high prices which many commodities had reached would continue after the war, and there seemed to be a great danger of a rapid downfall with most disturbing results.

They were living under the influence of perpetual borrowing and large issues of paper currency. It was difficult to see how by any possibility the available stocks of gold could be made sufficient to carry on the trade of the world on the present basis of prices when the time came for reestablishing a free gold market and a solid currency basis. No doubt in some cases the extraordinary demands of the war had provided an excuse, if not quite sufficient reason, for the rise in prices, but in such cases it was evident that the cessation of the special war demand might entirely undermine the market. In the case of wool, it was quite clear that the increase in the cost of production, especially in the southern hemisphere, had been insignificant in comparison with the inflation of prices that had taken place in America.

It was difficult to believe that there could be any stability in prices when the rise so far outstripped all proportion to productive cost. Moreover, it was a delusion to suppose that there was anything approaching acute scarcity in wool, except in so far as it was temporarily produced by want of shipping. It was beyond all doubt that the quantity of wool today in the British Empire, the United States, and South America was greater than it usually was in pre-war times at this season of the year. If the war were to end now there would be wool enough and to spare to work all the available machinery in allied and neutral countries full time.

It was possible, of course, that at some future date, if the war lasted long enough, and the military demands of the United States continued to increase progressively, that a real scarcity might arise, but there was no reason to expect that it would arise for 12 months at least. He hoped, therefore, that it would be agreed that it was highly desirable to keep wool prices within the British Empire on a moderate level—a level which would give a reasonably safe and stable basis for a return to competitive conditions and open markets. It would be understood that as long as the present very high prices were paid in America it would not be possible to reduce civilian issue prices in Great Britain. In fact, if there was any change it must be in the direction of a slight increase. He hoped, however, that the approximation between British and American prices which ought to take place, and which must take place sooner or later would be brought about by a reduction of prices in America.

It was his personal opinion that a much healthier position would be created if prices could be subjected to a steady, progressive reduction in America, which would admit of a common level being established in both countries next year on a basis rather lower than the present Bradford issue prices. Such a level of wool values would still be higher than any known to this generation in pre-war times, but it would compare favorably with almost any other leading commodity, especially cotton, and it might reasonably be hoped that it would permit of an easy and rapid reversion to normal peace-time trading.

Returning to the contract with Australia, Sir Arthur said it was impossible at present to take a decision as to the arrangements for the distribution of the wool when peace came. The undertakings entered into were compatible with any modification of the present system of control that might be thought advisable when the time came, including the total abolition of control except as regards the distribution of the wool between the various consuming countries. Sales by auction in London at unrestricted prices might be resumed, and it would even be possible to resume sales by auction in Australia. It was hardly likely, however, that it would be considered advisable in the first year after the war for the government to relinquish control of the transport of wool.

The shipping difficulty would almost certainly continue to exist for a long time after peace was signed, and it would be necessary for the government in one way or another to be responsible for fixing the distribution of available shipping amongst the principal articles of consumption. In any case, the wool problem could hardly be settled by itself, neither could it be settled in the interests of Great Britain alone. The British Government would necessarily have to deal with the problems of the distribution of shipping and raw materials in friendly concert with the dominions, and to some extent with its allies. The time had not come for settling these important and complicated questions, but he asked his hearers to rest assured the interests of the wool trade should not for one moment be forgotten.

## SUSQUEHANNA &amp; WESTERN'S YEAR

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Pa.—The report of the Susquehanna River & Western Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$1,151,145	\$1,744,431
Expenses, taxes, etc.	3,442,188	3,012,342
Operating income	708,957	962,089

The net income for the year was \$24,221, from which there was appropriated \$13,546 for additions and betterments, leaving a credit balance transferred to profit and loss of \$10,675. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1917, shows cash of \$492,014, profit and loss surplus of \$1,535,411 and total assets and liabilities of \$46,432,293.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Asked	Bid
Atlantic Refining	390	1000
Buckeye Pipe Line	39	91
Indiana Pipe Line	162	168
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98
Midwest Refg.	114	116
Ohio Oil	326	350
Prairie Oil & Gas	510	520
Prairie Pipe Line	258	263
Standard Oil (Ind.)	263	268
Standard Oil (Cal.)	218	223
Standard Oil (Ky.)	326	330
Standard Oil (N. J.)	326	331
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	274	278
Union Tank Line	37	100

STEWART-WARNER'S PROFITS  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation reports net earnings for the second quarter, before deducting federal taxes, were \$716,725, compared with \$694,070 a year ago before deducting federal taxes, and net earnings for the half year \$944,310, compared with \$1,269,904 a year ago. More than half of the present output is government business.

SHORT TERM NOTES  
ARE MOST FAVORED

Corporate Financing Recently on Large Scale, and Only a Small Proportion of It Is for Retiring Maturing Securities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since the last Liberty Loan sale closed May 10, corporate financing has been unusually large, totaling \$144,675,000, compared with \$308,057,085 for the first four months of the year. Of this amount only \$109,044,000 was for retiring maturing securities, so some idea may be gleaned of the enormous expansion going on in corporation activities as a result of the war.

The bulk of the new financing consisted of short-term notes bearing interest at 6 per cent and 7 per cent, in most cases offered to the public at a rate greater than 7 per cent. The corporations obviously resorted to short-term issues because of the high rate of money and on the theory that after the war money will be plentiful at much lower rates, and these securities may be refunded, if necessary, by long-term bonds paying a smaller interest.

The new issues generally were absorbed with remarkable rapidity, which shows that, despite record-breaking government financing, there is plenty of money available for corporation securities where return and other features are attractive. Moreover, nearly all the short-term notes sold recently, particularly those traded in on the New York curb, have advanced in price and become unusually active lately.

The largest of the recent financing was the Armour & Co. sale of \$60,000,000 serial convertible 6 per cent notes which mature \$100,000,000 each year from June 15, 1919, to 1924. They were sold to a syndicate of Chicago bankers who offered them around a 7 1/2 per cent basis, and are now selling on the New York curb around a 7 per cent basis. That they may be converted into 7 per cent cumulative preferred gives added value to their marketability.

Bethlehem Steel Company's issue of serial 7 per cent notes for \$50,000,000, the most recent issue, Cudahy Packing Company five-year 7 per cent notes, were promptly sold and are selling above the offered price on the curb.

Leading issues sold since May 11 have been:

	Rate	Amount
Arm. Tel. & Tel. 7-yr conv.	6	\$50,000,000
Union Pacific R.R. 10-yr.	6	10,000,000
Louisville Gas & Electric	7	10,000,000
Commonwealth Power Ry. & Light 3-yr	7	8,847,000
Miscellaneous	6	27,301,000
Total	6	115,248,000

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
A. B. & Co. Metal	48	50
Aetna Explosives	12	12 1/2
Barnett O. & G.	4	4 1/2
Big Ledge	1	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	51	53
Burtel Detroit	11	12
California	46	47 1/2
Calumet & Jer.	1	1 1/2
Canada Corp.	14	15 1/2
Central Bank	12	13 1/2
Chester Motors	130	135
Cons. Arizona	14	15 1/2
Cons. Copper	54	56 1/2
Curtiss & Co.	38	39 1/2
Curtiss	38	39 1/2
Emma Cons.	18	20
Emerson	1	1 1/2
Eureka	21	22 1/2
Federal Oil	15	16 1/2
First Nat'l Copper	14	15 1/2
Glenn	3	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	23	27
Grand Central	4	4 1/2
Houston Oil	81	82
Howe Sound	4	4 1/2
Jerome Verde	10	11 1/2
Junco	10	11 1/2
Kerr Lake	5	5 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	4	4 1/2
Magna Corp.	32	33 1/2
March	4	4 1/2
McKin Dar	29	31
Merritt	24	25 1/2
Midwest	104	106
Midwest Refining	114	116
Nixon	48	50
Oklahoma	74	75 1/2
Orin	34	35 1/2
Pacific Tungsten	12	13 1/2
Penn. Ky.	5	5 1/2
Pennsylvania Ref.	17	17 1/2
Sequoia Oil	17	18 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	17	18 1/2
Smith Motor	12 1/2	13 1/2
Stanton	13	14 1/2
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	17 1/2
Texas	7	7 1/2
Tuxpan	13 1/2	14 1/2
United Motors	32 1/2	33 1/2
U. S. Verde Ext.	30 1/2	31 1/2
U. S. Steam	5 1/2	6
Victoria	25 1/2	26 1/2

## NEW YORK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today's Clearing House statement is: Subtreasury debtor, \$400,056. Exchanges, \$596,053.773; balances, \$66,051,578.

REPUBLIC STEEL  
OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Quarterly Statement of Earnings Indicates That Company Will Make Good Showing

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Republic Iron & Steel Co. statement for three months ended June 30 indicates that the company will make a very substantial showing in the current year, even after the most drastic tax impositions thus far proposed in Congress.

The surplus income available for common dividends in the second quarter was \$9.44 a share, after provision for excess profits taxes. This is at the annual rate of \$37.76 a share, or about six times the current dividend requirement, and is more favorable than had been expected. In the full year 1917 the surplus income available for common dividends was \$51.88 a share, after taxes. For the first half of this year Republic Iron & Steel earned at the rate of \$37.88 a share annually, so that the surplus income in the first six months was at the annual rate of only \$14 a share under the \$51.88 a share reported last year.

In the two years 1916-17 the surplus income available for dividends on the common was equal to \$99.83 a share. In the first half of this year the surplus income was equal to \$18.94 a share on the common, making the total surplus income for 2 1/2 years ended June 30 last equal to \$118.77 a share on the common. Of this only \$10.50 a share has been disbursed in dividends.

Earnings for six months ended June 30 compare as follows:

	1918	Decrease
Net earnings	\$7,202,174	\$7,411,350
Other income	433,174	430,947
Total	7,635,350	7,842,297
Expenses	1,069,881	1,075,072
Extra depreciation	200,000	
Exhaust of mine	138,195	135,305
Balance	6,408,293	6,602,882
Bond interest	380,682	380,682
Net profit	\$6,027,540	\$6,222,195
Prepaid taxes	875,000	
Com. divs.	153,730	
Surplus	\$5,000,000	\$5,842,195

Net profit after deducting charges for maintenance and repair and provision for excess profits taxes, etc.

Equal to \$18.94 a share on \$7,181,000 common for six months after deducting preferred dividends, compared with \$38.93 in the corresponding 1917 period.

Unfilled and semi-finished orders on June 30, 1918, were 257,737 tons, compared with 211,021 tons on March 31, 1918, a decrease of 46,716 tons.

## REAL ESTATE

The Boston Five Cent Savings Bank has transferred to Charles E. Merrill the five-story brick buildings, known as the Turner, Carroll, Lane and Abbott Apartments, at 251-259 Dover Street. This property contains 10,862 square feet of land, and is assessed at \$60,000, with \$15,000 in the land.

Another South End sale is the four-story and basement brick building at 34 Rutland Square, between Columbus Avenue and Tremont Street. The grantor is Eliza Hammond et al., and the grantee is Sadie Holski. The property is assessed at \$85,000, and the 1890 square feet of land is rated at \$2800.

Susie Swallow has sold to James J. Crowley the four-story brick building at 5 Malden Street, between Washington and Myrtle streets. The total valuation is \$45,000, and the 1160 square feet of land is rated at \$2200.

John S. Richardson et ux have sold to Olivia D. Harris et al. the four-story brick building with basement, at 93 Albion Street, near Dover Street. The property is assessed at \$120,000, and the 951 square feet of land is rated at \$3300 and the land is valued at \$900.

## BRIGHTON TRANSACTION

Elliot Rogers, et al., trustees, have sold to William D. Rogers et ux, the frame building at 18 Pomeroy Street, corner of Saunders Street. The total valuation is \$4100 and the land is rated at \$1100.

## NEWTON SALE

Ralph E. Towle of New York has sold the property at 130 Franklin Street, Newton, to Amy Plant Van Tassel of Winchester, Mass. The property consists of a modern dwelling and lot of 16,000 square feet of land, all valued at \$13,000. Edmonds & Byfield were the brokers.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

	Contracts awarded to date	1917	1918
Building	\$2,144,000	\$2,144,000	\$2,144,000
Engineering	1,193,000	1,193,000	1,193,000
Corresponding period, 1917	93,423,000	93,423,000	93,423,000
Corresponding period, 1918	100,125,000	100,125,000	100,125,000
Corresponding period, 1919	96,745,000	96,745,000	96,745,000
Corresponding period, 1920	113,216,000	113,216,000	113,216,000
Corresponding period, 1921	96,450,000	96,450,000	96,450,000
Corresponding period, 1922	91,823,000	91,823,000	91,823,000
Corresponding period, 1923	33,091,000	33,091,000	33,091,000
Corresponding period, 1924	77,248,000	77,248,000	77,248,000
Corresponding period, 1925	67,758,000	67,758,000	67,758,000
Corresponding period, 1926	61,346,000	61,346,000	61,346,000
Corresponding period, 1927	63,161,000	63,161,000	63,161,000
Corresponding period, 1928	71,824,000	71,824,000	71,824,000
Corresponding period, 1929	68,321,000	68,321,000	68,321,000

ARGENTINA HAS  
GOOD MAIZE CROP

Surplus of About 2,000,000 Tons Expected to Be Available for Export Unless New Uses Cut Into This Total

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Director of Rural Economy and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture forecasts the maize harvest as follows:

Province	Tons
Buenos Aires	2,140,000
Cordoba	280,000
Entre Rios	1,700,000
Pampa	56,000
Other Prov. and Ter.	19,000
Total	4,335,000

During the last quinquennial period, the quantity of maize required for home consumption and seed, varied between 1,700,000 and 2,000,000 tons, so that, unless new uses are found for this grain, there will be a surplus of about 2,000,000 tons for export.

With the production of maize which in the past 10 years has given an annual average of 4,700,000 tons, and considering that consumption does not exceed 2,000,000 tons, gluts must be frequent, because the international trade in this grain has never exceeded 6,900,000 tons, with an annual average of 5,832,000, and in good harvest years there would be a surplus of more than 5,000,000 tons for export. Following are the minimum and maximum of universal maize exports in tons during the 1910-1915 quinquennial period, which was a normal one:

	1913-14	1914-15
Argentina	3,081,000	5,215,000
United States	91,000	966,000
Russia	302,000	332,000
Danubian states, etc.	1,274,000	400,000
Total	4,758,000	6,913,000

Apert from unfavorable harvest years, Argentine maize suffices to satisfy nearly the whole universal exportation of this product. The depressing consequences of this fact have frequently been left, and many are the investigations and studies which have been carried out and the monographs which have been written on the matter from the foundation of the Ministry of Agriculture up to the present time. In all these investigations the fact has been affirmed that the transformation of maize into alcohol, starch, fatty substances, glucose, etc., and above all, in producing beef or pork, augmented to an extraordinary degree the profitable utilization of this grain, but up to now little or nothing has been done in this way.

In explanation of this in the investigations which have been carried out, the graziers have said that, given the extensive condition of the Argentine pastoral industry, when maize is not very cheap, it is more profitable to fatten steers on alfalfa or on good natural grass, and the supplementary ration of maize is relatively insignificant.

The production of alcohol has attained under present circumstances to 20,000,000 liters, which would represent more or less 70,000 tons of maize, excluding vinous alcohol and that extracted from cane. This is not a quantity which could have much influence on the maize supply and demand. Furthermore, it must be taken into account that the increase noted in the production of alcohol is due to the exportation of that article, which began in 1914; before that period Argentine statistics show no appreciable exports of alcohol. In 1914, 559,565 liters were exported; in 1915, 5,749,786; in 1916, the exports rose to 16,015,316 liters. Exports of the first nine months of 1917 were 2,521,607 liters. Should this exportation cease after the war, the quantity necessary for internal consumption exclusively

## FAIR PRICES FOR FOOD AT RETAIL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Reduction of five cents a peck in the retail price of potatoes compared with a week ago, is noted in this week's fair food price for the consumer, issued today by the Massachusetts Food Administration. The figures in the second column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the third column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

	Retailer Pays—	Consumer should pay—
White Flour	\$1.45-\$1.50 per 54 bbl (bag)	\$1.60-\$1.70 per 54 bbl (bag)
White Flour	\$1.45-\$1.50 per 54 bbl (bag)	7-7 1/2 cents per lb.
Corn Meal, yellow	\$1.45-\$1.50 per 100 lbs.	6-7 1/2 cents per lb.
Flour		
Rye	\$1.12-\$1.20 per bbl.	7-7 1/2 cents per lb.
Potato, in bulk	14-14 1/2 cents per lb.	18-20 cents per lb.
Potato, in package	16-17 cents per pkg.	19-22 cents per lb.
Barley, in bulk	\$1.10-\$1.12 per bbl.	7-8 cents per lb.
Comstarch		
1 lb. pkg., full weight	8-9 cents per pkg.	10-12 cents per pkg.
Rolls Oats		
In bulk	\$5.10-\$5.40 per 90 lbs.	7 1/2-9 cents per lb.
In 20 oz. pkg.	\$3.40-\$3.75 per 3-doz. case	11-13 cents per pkg.
Hominy, in bulk	\$5.85-\$6.60 per 100 lbs.	7 1/2-9 cents per lb.
Rice		
Fancy Head Honduras		
In bulk	\$9.50-\$11.50 per 100 lbs.	13-15 cents per lb.
Blue Rice	\$9.35-\$10.25 per 100 lbs.	11-13 cents per lb.
Broken Rice	\$8.25-\$9 per 100 lbs.	10-11 cents per lb.
Sugar		
Granulated, in bulk	7-8 cents per lb.	8 1/2-9 cents per lb.
Granulated, in pkg.	8-8 1/2 cents per lb.	9-9 1/2 cents per lb.
Prunes		
40-50	14 1/2-15 cents per lb.	17-19 cents per lb.
70-80	10-11 cents per lb.	13-15 cents per lb.
90-100	8 1/2-9 cents per lb.	10-12

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**J. Weston Allen** of Newton, Mass., representative in the General Court, who is a candidate for State Attorney General, instigated the special inquiry in the recent Legislature into the fish industry of Massachusetts, which revealed evidence sufficient to take the matter before the grand jury. Mr. Allen led a successful fight in the Legislature, several years ago, which resulted in the existing statute allowing courts to send motorists to jail for driving when under the influence of liquor. He has advocated a state system of age annuities, though his views on this subject have not been accepted by the Legislature. He has had a varied service on legislative committees since 1914, when he first went to the Legislature. A native of Newton Highlands, receiving his elementary education in the public schools of Newton, Mr. Allen graduated from Yale University, and completed his studies at the Harvard Law School.

**Rush Christopher Hawkins**, who has issued a statement with reference to the Angelus resolution, in which he has charged that the Roman Catholic hierarchy is now seeking to dictate to Congress legislation of value to their church, is an author and book collector of considerable prominence. In this latter field he has taken special interest in books relating to the early history of printing and wood engraving, having recently completed and opened to the public at Providence, R. I., The Annamary Brown Memorial, a building containing a collection of paintings by the early and later painters, a room of early printed books and another of family relics and manuscripts. He was awarded the degree of LL. D. by the University of Vermont, in 1900. In 1861 he served as colonel in "Hawkins' Zouaves" (Ninth New York Infantry), and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865, "for meritorious and valuable services during the war." He served as a member of the New York House of Representatives in 1872, and attended the Paris Exhibition as art commissioner in 1875. Mr. Hawkins has written a number of books, pamphlets and magazine articles. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France.

**Madame Polovtsev**, who is now in England studying various questions dealing with labor organizations and the cooperative movement, is a Russian lady who during the brief months that Mr. Kerensky was at the head of the government in Petrograd, contributed her talents—she is a Doctor of Philosophy—and experience—she was vice-president of the Municipal Council of Petrohof—to the task of organizing social help in the Russian capital. Though at present the Russian Provisional Government of Mr. Kerensky has no voice in the affairs of the Russian Empire, his personal followers are not idle. Several of them are making known abroad the particular political viewpoint for which they stand, which is that of the Revolution before that world event had been seized upon by foreign and anarchist influences. Madame Polovtsev, with a group of Russians among whom is Mr. Kerensky's secretary, is endeavoring to form in London a center for the reception and distribution of correct information as to the trend of affairs in her country. Considering the difficulty of obtaining untainted news from Russia, the importance of this work cannot be underestimated. Madame Polovtsev recently attended the conference of the Women's Cooperative Guild in Bradford and formed golden opinions of the capacity of British women in furthering and developing this international movement.

**Thomas Nelson Perkins**, appointed assistant to the United States Secretary of War at Washington, for purchase and supply, to act during the absence in Europe of Edward R. Stettinius, second assistant Secretary of War, was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1891 and has practiced in Boston ever since. He is a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Hayden & Perkins, and is vice-president of the Railway & Light Securities Company and director of many railway, traction, light and power companies. He was in Russia at the beginning of the war as representative of large manufacturing interests. Later he was legal adviser to the United States War Industries Board and was sent to Europe as a member of the mission headed by Colonel House. Mr. Perkins is one of the fellows of Harvard College. He was born in Milton, Mass.

**FIRST GYPSIES IN SWITZERLAND**  
By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Just 500 years ago, in the summer of 1418, writes a correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, our forefathers in the city on the Limmat had a new experience. A motley army of people came into Switzerland from the East and camped just outside the walls of Zurich for two weeks. They numbered some 14,000 persons, men, women and children. These swarthy wayfarers, according to the old chronicle of Hans Erhard Escher, were commonly known as gypsies or heathen. They said that they had been driven out of Egypt. Their clothing was miserable, but they wore many ornaments of gold and silver, maintained perfect order and discipline, and paid punctually for all they ate and drank. After seven years' wanderings they returned to their original home. This was the first appearance of gypsies in Switzerland.

**FLAX SEED ORDER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has made an order, dated June 18, providing that every grower of flax in Ireland (except when the total area under flax in 1918 does not exceed two statute roods, and

where the flax is other than a fiber variety) must, during 1918, save the seed from one-eighth of his crop. No person may take delivery of, for scutching or otherwise, any flax grown in 1918, except together with a declaration by the grower or owner (a) that the provisions of the order have been complied with or (b) that the grower had under flax an area not exceeding two statute roods or (c) that the flax is not the produce of a fiber variety. Nor may a person receive or scutch flax belonging to a defaulter under the order after receipt, from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, of notification of default. No person may, without a permit issued by the above department, buy or sell any flax on foot or unscutched flax straw saved for seed in compliance with the order.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

## Shipbuilding, Wet and Dry

Reports on shipbuilding indicate that on the Pacific Coast, under prohibition, workers have shown an output of 20 tons per man, as compared with 16 tons for wet eastern yards. With such a record one would think that the officers of the Emergency Shipbuilding Corporation would all join with the Secretary of the United States Navy, Josephus Daniels, in support of prohibition. At a Quincy, Mass., launching not long ago, a bottle of wine was used in naming the vessel that was put over. A reporter asked Secretary Daniels what he thought of such a procedure. The Secretary replied, "I approve of it. Get rid of the stuff as fast as you can, I say."

## The Return Loan Plan

The newest scheme for getting full use out of trucks in the cities aims at providing the vehicle with a full load going both directions, instead of having it travel burdened one way and empty the other. To this end a clearing house is maintained in each city, and merchants are informed of available trucking space and demand for space. The merchants exchange their facilities, much after the fashion that nations exchange postal service. What commuter, seeing many people streaming out of the city to their jobs in the suburbs, has not wondered if it were not possible for some of them to exchange occupations with people who dwell in the suburbs and work in the city. Perhaps the scheme would not be practical, but it is recurrently thought of among those who spend two or three hours a day traveling between their offices and homes.

## Patriotic Patentees

Another example of the right attitude in these times is the action of a large Hawaiian pineapple packing concern in permitting other firms to use its hitherto secret method of canning fruit with a minimum use of sugar. This is in line with the action of large baking firms in placing their processes, developed by highly-paid chemists, at the disposal of small bakers who cannot afford to experiment. Here is a lesson for the proud rural housewife who would share her recipe for hermits with no neighbor.

## Rural Light Savers

In some of the smaller cities it has been found that the street lighting can be cut down on moonlight nights with little inconvenience to the citizens. This simple practice, it would appear, has been hailed as something of a discovery, though many a person who has dwelt in small New England towns, knows of selectmen who regularly counted on not using the street lamps on moonlight nights. In some towns, indeed, the village Solons proceeded strictly according to the almanac in their street lighting schedule, and left the lamps unlighted during the second and third luna phases, whether or not the sky was overcast.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## News From Home

**SPOKANE (Wash.) CHRONICLE**—It is just as important that the troops in France should know what is going on at home as that Americans here should have the news from the battle front. The difficulty has been in delivering the information to them. The government has had no means of securing the news or assembling it. The plan announced from Washington, whereby the forces of the Associated Press and other news gathering organizations will pass their facilities at the disposal of the government for this purpose should just fill the bill. The Associated Press is represented in practically every city where there is a daily newspaper. From these points correspondents will send news bulletins to central bureaus. There they will be "skeletonized" and, within a few hours the boys overseas will be reading what is going on in the "home town."

## Work of the Saw Mill Unit

**SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUPLICAN**—The 325 college men of New England who enrolled a year ago as a saw mill unit and were put to work in Scotland, have disbanded. It was expected that their job with portable saw mills would last until late in August, but they rushed in to order to get into the fighting forces. When the unit got through the other day, 140 members enlisted in the army engineers and went into a nearby camp, 100 entered the navy and went on American ships, and the remaining 85 will return to the United States and attend to service here. The lumber these husky Americans cut is doing vital war service. These young men were fit to work and eager to help, and what they have accomplished greatly pleased the British authorities. It will be surprising if some of

## CINCINNATI, O.

**Ladies Practice Thrift**  
This Season by Purchasing  
Your Wearing Apparel at  
**HANKE'S** The Smart Style Pop  
ular Price Store,  
MAIN STREET, COR. 12TH

**Soldiers' Toilet Kits**  
The Rubber Store  
**Schaefer's**  
16 East Fourth St.  
OPPOSITE THE SINTON.

**THE KERMIN LUNCH ROOM**  
of Crisp Corn Stick Fame  
4th & RACE

**Closson's** 4th St., The Gift Store  
W. of Race, Cincinnati  
**THE A. B. CLOSSON JR., CO.**  
DUNN  
BUYER OF GOOD CLOTHES  
Bryner Building, Cincinnati  
**THE CRAVEN-KAUTZMAN CO.**  
Printers and Engravers  
400 Main Street, Tel. Canal 2879  
**ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.**  
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS  
219 MAIN STREET

**LIMA, OHIO**  
**THE HARRY THOMAS GROCERY**  
The Quality Grocer  
Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.  
200 and 208 WEST MARKET STREET  
Phones Main 4947

**MILLINERY**  
**GLOVER & WINTERS CO.**  
Wholesale and Retail—Let Us Serve You  
186 1/2 West High Street, Ohio  
**Women's Ready-to-Wear**  
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS ACCESSORIES  
OF EVERY KIND  
Rugs, Draperies and Home Decorations—  
All First Quality, at  
**G. E. BLUEM, Lima, Ohio**

## SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

**T. B. REAM & SONS**  
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, Meats.  
225 Chestnut Avenue  
Both phones — Belg. 430 and 4517; Home 430.  
**HARRIET N. VAN METER**  
THE FLOREST  
7 Corner Spring and High  
Phone 262.

**MARION, O.**  
**O. K. DYE HOUSE**  
Dry Cleaners  
125 E. Center St., Marion, O.

**NEW YORK CITY**  
**YE OLDE ENGLISH**  
FRAGRANT FOOD, RESTAURANT  
SERVING DELICIOUS MEMORIES  
29 W. 43d St., next to Jellison Hall

Two large, one small, furnished rooms; central location, near theaters, automobile center and shopping district; tel. all night elevator; noisier, 215 West 51st St., Apt. 19.

## BOSTON, MASS.

**Shattuck & Jones**  
INCORPORATED  
**FISH**  
Telephone 1357 Richmond  
128 Faneuil Hall Market  
BOSTON

**Isaac Locke Co**  
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market  
Fruits, Vegetables and  
Hothouse Products  
Special Attention Given Family Orders

**ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS**  
GAINSBOROUGH ST., 101, Suite 4—Furnished rooms, private family, no lot water; 5 minutes Symphony Hall.  
FOR RENT—In private family, two pleasant furnished rooms; business women preferred. 75 Gainsborough St., Suite 3.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A building superintendent able to make minor repairs, to electric light fixtures, furniture, and plumbing; must also understand use of steam heating apparatus; state experience and salary expected. THE PRINCIPAL, St. Louis, Mo.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Reliable and capable colored girl for cleaning and laundry work; some days only; home situated; two in family. Margaret Mills, 720 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

## WANTED—Protestant cook in family of two

Must be willing, neat and clean. Ref. required. L. 34, Monitor Office, Boston.

## GIRL for general housework, two in family

small house. Apply 825 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Phone Hilland 8482.

## these workers do not make a book out of the experiences of the saw mill unit that will be worth reading.

As presenting a novel phase of American war work, this might well be done.

## Telling the Truth

**INDIANAPOLIS NEWS**—There was a time when advertising was regarded as a mere jumble of words. There also was a time when a man felt he had said everything possible if he carried the newspapers with an announcement that he was a "dealer in staple and fancy groceries." Next came the age of exaggeration in which each advertiser tried to outdo the other. The modern method is to tell the truth. This, of course, makes advertising more valuable than ever before. People are learning rapidly that they can depend on the local advertisements. Telling the truth in advertising has been found to be extremely good business. It brings the seller and the buyer into a closer spirit of relationship. The old barrier, which gave the public an excuse to think it was getting "skinned," has been removed. Now all merchandise is labeled for what it really is and all advertisements are read for what they really are—the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

## LEADING HOTELS AND CLASSIFIED

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## TOLEDO, OHIO

**DAINTY LINGERIE**  
**KING'S SHOP**  
503 505 Madison Avenue  
Northern National Bank Building  
TOLEDO, OHIO

**DIAMONDS**  
Watches, Jewelry, Embellish, Silverware  
HASTEN TO HESEN  
315 Summit  
Phone Main 472

**MRS. J. B. FREEMAN**  
OF "THE FLOWERS"  
Say It With Flowers.  
326 Superior Street, Both phones Main 527.

**JUDD-GROSS-JORDAN CO.**  
Jewelry—Diamonds—Watches  
Agents Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph  
231 Summit Street

**RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE**  
Wall Papers—House Painting  
**RADCLIFFE CO.** 220-222 Superior Street  
TOLEDO, OHIO

**THE TORII GIFT STUDIO**  
821 West Woodruff Avenue  
Fancy Tape Measures, Post paid 65c.  
Mail Orders Solicited.

**GIFTS FOR EVERY OCCASION**  
**THE GIFT SHOP**  
820 SUPERIOR STREET

**GOLDENROD**  
(CREAMED)  
**BUTTERMILK**  
Light Breakfast Lunch  
183 Griswold, opp. Miles Theater, 144 Wayne.  
DETROIT O. G. BURLAGE, Prop.

**Groceries and Meats**  
**W. P. ALLEN & SON.**  
2528 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT, MICH.  
Home 159-160

**GROCERIES AND MEATS**  
**THEODORE M. GRAY**  
751-753 Woodward Ave. Grand 3, 4, 5 or 6

**BUTTON'S GROCERY**  
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
283 Tuxedo Avenue Hemlock 554

**J. W. BROWN**  
CITY MEATS  
2224 Woodward Ave. Hemlock 4453.

**KERWIN CANDIES**  
249 Woodward Avenue  
DETROIT, MICH.

**CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB**  
Home Baking and Cooking  
Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. except Sundays  
5d Floor, 213 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**HIGBIE'S CAFETERIA**  
MEAT, POTATOES, BREAD, BUTTER 15c  
212 Woodward Avenue—Upstairs

**YOUNG—MILLINERY**  
10 Clifford Street  
Right Quality, Right Style,  
Right Hats, \$5.00 to \$15.00

**The Goodwin Corset Shop**  
Front lace corsets and back lace corsets.  
Petitcorps made to order.  
CORA A. KERR  
512 David Whitney Building, DETROIT, MICH.

**VOGUE HAT SHOP**  
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
2098 Woodward Avenue  
Hemlock 2983-J MRS. L. CRUXTON

**L. M. RANSOME**  
HAT SHOP  
401 David Whitney Building, DETROIT

**DOLL REPAIR SHOP**—All kinds of dolls repaired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete line of new dolls and doll clothing. 265 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Cherry 10-6-J.

**RELAZY SHOP OF GIFTS**  
UNUSUAL GIFTS FOR EVERY OCCASION  
9 EAST ADAMS AVE. DETROIT

**MENDING**  
in your home by the day. MRS. SMITH.  
Phone Walnut 3753-W.

**CHAS. A. VITALE**  
LADIES' TAILOR  
Latest Styles in Suits and Dresses  
606 Knicker Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 2927.

**CHARLES W. HERBST**  
TAILOR  
192 Broadway, Detroit

## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**Vaughan Atlantic Laundry Co**  
NONE SO GOOD  
G. B. WHITEHEAD, Manager  
Tel. Main 719

**Economy Cleaners and Dyers**  
419 Van Buren Street  
give you the best of service at very reasonable prices. Gentlemen are invited to join our pressing club. Suits pressed once each week for \$1.25 per month.  
Goods called for. Phone Main 870.

**The Grace Cleaning Shop**  
FOR WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL  
GRACE M. YOSS 381 Jefferson St.

**HOSCH BROS. CO.**  
Hatters and Furriers  
92 WISCONSIN STREET

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**CHARLES W. CAPPER CO.**  
124 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee

**A QUESTION OF LIQUOR IMPORTS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

**MELBOURNE, Vic.**—"Is it a fact," asked Senator Newland of South Australia in the federal Senate recently, "that about 500 barrels of Canadian whisky were brought to Australia by one mail steamer prior to April 25, and that space could not be found on the same steamer for the shipment of lead pencils for the use of school children?"

Senator Russell, for the government, stated that it was a fact that the Canadian whisky was brought to Australia on the mail steamer, as importations were allowed to the extent of 70 per cent of a firm's average importations for 1915 to 1917. If the facts concerning lead pencils were correct the matter was one over which had no Commonwealth Government.

## FRIEDMAN'S

CLEARANCE SALE OF ALL  
Summer Apparel for Women  
Special Price Reductions

**SCHROEDER DRY GOODS CO.**  
GINGHAM PLAID SILKS  
For Summer Wear  
402-4 Main Street, RACINE, WIS.

**ZAHN DRY GOODS CO.**  
OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE  
July 26-Aug. 6. This is your opportunity to buy to good advantage.

**THE Manufacturers National Bank**  
Capital \$500,000  
Surplus \$150,000  
RACINE, WIS.

**COLORADO SPRINGS**  
**McCRACKEN & HUBBARD**  
130-122 South Tejon Street  
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies

## The Lasalle &amp; Hoch Co.

Sellers of  
Merchandise Fit for  
the Best Uses  
A complete establishment giving  
unusual service either in person  
or by mail.

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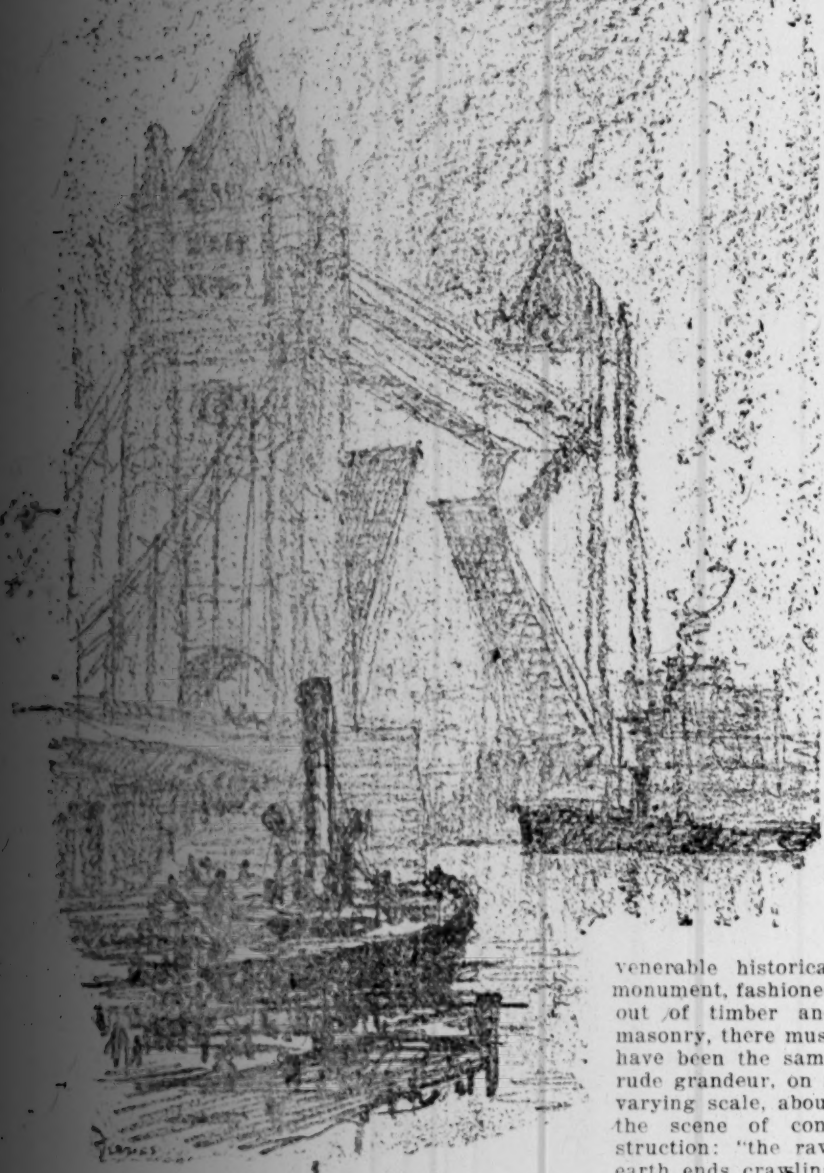
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## BRIDGES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY



The Tower Bridge, London

THE Harvest Moon, full and mellow, was riding low in the balmy autumn sky.

"Come," said the Artistic Lady to the Ordinary Man, "let us walk in the Park, and I will show you my Watteau bridge."

The Ordinary Man, who, incidentally, was an authority on steam-engineering, naval construction, strategy and a few other things, looked upon her aestheticism, which appeared to him slightly mannered, with a suspicious and almost hostile eye. Still, he was willing to humor her. "Well," she asked, as they stood beneath the shadowy masses of the trees, by the dark water that rippled under the slender arch, "what do you think of it? Isn't it just like a Watteau landscape?"

"What is Watteau?" questioned the Ordinary Man grumpily. The Artistic Lady looked with new interest at the individual who had risen, with such splendid shamelessness, to a confession of ignorance. She explained, and waited for further comment. At last, the Ordinary Man spoke.

"All I can say," he remarked drily, "is that, in my opinion, the engineer who drew the plans and superintended gangs of laborers into building that bridge, is a greater man than the painter who might have painted it." Whereupon it became evident that each was talking about a different thing, and the argument was abandoned. But it may well be that, in reading the tale of the bridge-builders, the Artistic Lady had been led to reflect that Kipling has said much the same thing, in other words, and in his own masterful way.

There, Findlayson, the engineer of the Great Kashi bridge over the Ganges, overlooking from his trolley the landscape that he has changed for seven miles around—his day's work—is revealed, in all his obscurity and humility, as one of the great of the earth. There is shown, not the completed triumph of bridge-building genius, which the average individual, unable to even guess at the difficulties mastered, contents himself to take for granted, but the very drama of creation, abounding in overwhelming situations. Whether the modern cantilever steel railroad bridge, or the

venerable historical monument, fashioned out of timber and masonry, there must have been the same rude grandeur, on a varying scale, about the scene of construction: "the raw earth ends crawling and alive with hundreds upon hundreds of tiny asses, climbing out of the borrow pit below with sacksful of stuff; the hot afternoon air filled with the noise of hooves, the rattle of drivers' sticks and the swish and roll-down of dirt."

An overhead crane traveling to and fro, jerking sections of iron into place, snorting and backing and grunting as an elephant grunts in a timber-yard. Riveters by the hundred swarming about the lattice sidewalk, clustering about the throats of piers.

East and west and north and south the construction trains rattling and shrieking up and down the embankments, the piled trucks of brown and white stone banging behind them, till the side-boards are unpinned, and with a roar and a grumble a few thousand tons of material are flung out to hold the river in place.

In this maddening chaos, one man sees light, one man directs the movements of the thousands of seemingly aimlessly striving laborers, one man whose business it is to make no errors, of whom the men of his profession first, and the world afterward, shall judge whether his life has been in vain, from the fact that his bridge stands or falls.

Surely, to have followed the epic drama of Kipling's tale, lends a new and vital interest to the contemplation of bridges, large and small, modern or ancient, ornamental or indispensable, in the scheme of commerce and transportation, the world over.

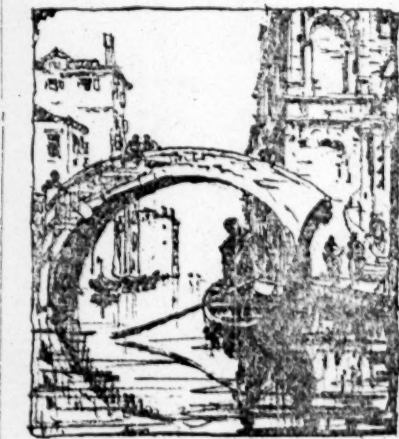
IN MATTERS of picturesqueness and historical interest, it would be difficult to excel vanished Old London Bridge. So bound up is its history in the history of Old London itself, that one can hardly imagine the one without the other. From the old chronicles, it appears that there was great excitement in the land when the architect, Peter, priest of St. Mary Colechurch, prepared his designs, and when, in 1209, the building was begun. Old prints give a fairly accurate idea of the appearance of the bridge; with its row of picturesque houses, it is seen in the background of the sixth print in Hogarth's series of "Marriage à la Mode."

Fuller, in commenting on it, says: "The middle thereof is properly in none, the two ends in two counties,

Middlesex and Surrey. Such, who only see it beneath, cannot suspect it should be a street; and such, who behold it above, where it is a street, cannot believe it is a bridge."

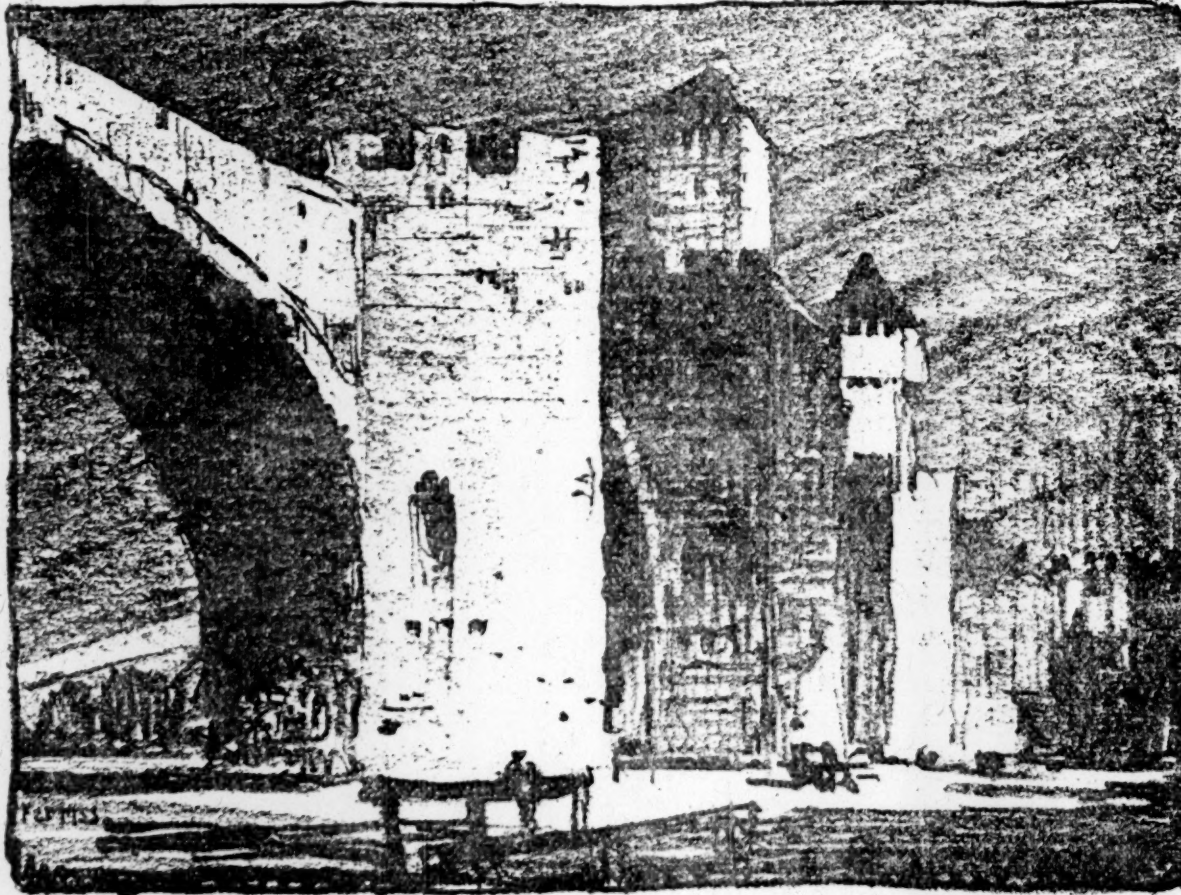
OLD LONDON BRIDGE was built on five piers, much wider than the adjacent voids; indeed, so wide were the piers that the river, in becoming compressed, formed dangerous rapids below the bridge, hence the old proverb: "London Bridge was made for wise men to go over, for fools to go under." On the central pier, Peter Colechurch erected a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, which is said to have been a fine piece of architecture. It was intended as a place of worship for boat farers, and a flight of stairs connected it with the river. All the other piers were covered with houses; Holbein, during his sojourn in England, inhabited one of them, and famous among them was Non-Such House, a fantastic structure, built in Holland. The bookshops on the bridge had the same high reputation that the ones in Paternoster Row enjoyed in later days. Shortly before the disappearance of Old London Bridge, most of the houses were inhabited by pin-makers, and it was a fashionable amusement among the West-End ladies to drive there to buy pins. The last building on the Southwark side was called Traitor's Gate, and justice was frequently dealt out there.

It is curious to note that the old bridge, so useful, so rich in revenues, so admired and beloved by the people, was often the victim of profound neglect on the part of the government. During the reign of Henry III, who granted the farm of the bridge to his "beloved wife," the Queen unscrupulously appropriated the revenues for her personal use, and ruin threatened the structure, which the ordinary resources proved insufficient to ward off. Collectors were sent throughout the country, to gather from those willing to give. In 1281, the danger became so imminent that Edward I begged his people to hasten, lest the bridge should give way, and he ordered the clergy to address the people with pious exhortations. Nevertheless, "sudden ruin" befell the



keep them together and from falling into the river. Nothing but use could preserve the repose of the inmates, who soon grew deaf to the noise of falling waters and the clamours of the watermen."

Pont Neuf, in Paris, is another example of a bridge around which the very life and history of the city were centered. Contrary to its name, it is the oldest bridge in Paris and its construction was begun in 1578, during the reign of Henri III, who laid the first stone in the presence of Catherine de Médici. Androuet du Cerceau designed the plans. Owing to the depleted state of the treasury, the work of construction was suspended for a time and it was not until 1604, when Henri IV, the first Bourbon King, had succeeded to the throne, that Pont Neuf was completed by Guillaume Marchand. The fine proportions of the bridge suffered during its restoration in 1852, but the



Pont Valentré, relic of the grim sieges of Cahors sur Lot

structure, and the King established a new tax on passengers, boats and merchandise, to meet the expenses of its maintenance. On several occasions, Old London Bridge suffered severe damage from fire. There was a terrific fire in July, 1212, and the one in 1665 destroyed practically all the finest architecture. Old London Bridge was the scene of many historical episodes. In 1390, on St. George's Day, the famous passage at arms between Lord Welles and the chivalrous

masks supporting the cornice are copies of the original ones by Cerceau and Germain Pilon.

Pont Neuf stretches across the two arms of the Seine, which form the Ile de la Cité. From the middle of the bridge, one obtains an admirable view of the heart of Paris, so rich in beautiful and historic monuments. Upstream, at the end of the island, looms the Gothic magnificence of Notre Dame de Paris; near by are the Palais de Justice and the old

prison of the Conciergerie, which, during the French Revolution, gained such sinister fame. Nearer the bridge, on the Quay de l'Horloge, stands the Sainte Chapelle, that jewel of medieval architecture, so exquisitely graceful that it has been said that it was "built of light." The Quay de l'Horloge owes its name to the old belfry tower, whose bell on St. Bartholomew's night, 1572, took up the signal for the attack upon the Huguenots, given by the bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, on the right bank of the river. Downstream, lies Paris of more modern times. On the right bank the Louvre lifts its imposing mass; of the Tuilleries only the park remains, and beyond, against the horizon, rise the green slopes of Meudon and St. Cloud.

On the middle section of Pont Neuf, which rests upon the island, forming the Place Dauphine with its quaint sixteenth and seventeenth century houses, stands the equestrian statue of Henri IV, by Lemot. The original statue, ordered by Marie de Médici, from a Florentine sculptor, was torn from its pedestal during the French Revolution, and its bronze converted into cannon. By way of retaliation, Louis XVIII, upon his restoration to the throne, ordered the new statue of his illustrious ancestor to be fashioned out of the material of the statue of Napoleon, which crowned the column in the Place Vendôme, and that of his famous general, Desaix. Bas-reliefs on the base represent scenes from the life of the benevolent and chivalrous King.

FROM its central location, Pont Neuf was the most important artery of Old Paris, a fact amply illustrated by a saying, among the old-time police, who declared that, when they had watched the bridge for three days without seeing the man they wanted, it was a proof that he had left Paris. During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries Pont Neuf was the favorite rendezvous of news venders, quacks, jugglers, showmen, peddlers and second-hand-book dealers. At this motley crowd, the popular wits of the day used to spout their sallies from platforms erected between the

than the bridges; but they belong to another story.

A curious monument of medieval military architecture is the Pont Valentré, at Cahors sur Lot, the ancient city in Southwestern France, famous for the bitter warfare of which, from one source or another, it

was during past centuries almost continually the scene, and for the fiery, militant character of its citizens. Cahors dates from the Celtic epoch. The city flourished after conquest by the Romans, but in the Fourth Century was devastated by the Saracens and the Normans. For a long time, at different intervals, the proud, turbulent inhabitants had to submit to English domination, and for a while Thomas à Becket was governor of Cahors. During the epoch of the great Lombard bankers, Cahortins, the old stronghold knew a period of epic power and affluence.

Pont Valentré is a relic of the grim sieges of which Cahors was so often the object. Stern and warlike, indeed, is its appearance, supporting three curiously shaped, machicolated towers, where, in the Middle Ages, companies of musketry were stationed to defend the approach to the city.

Pont Valentré dates from the beginning of the Fourteenth Century, but the restoration of the bridge is the work of modern architects.

Cahors has given several famous men to the world. It was the birthplace of Pope John XXII and of Clement Marot, the poet, page to Marguerite de Valois, sister of Francis I, whose valet he became afterward. Poets had fewer airs in those days. In Cahors was also born the great modern statesman, Gambetta, who was chiefly instrumental in the proclamation of France as a republic.

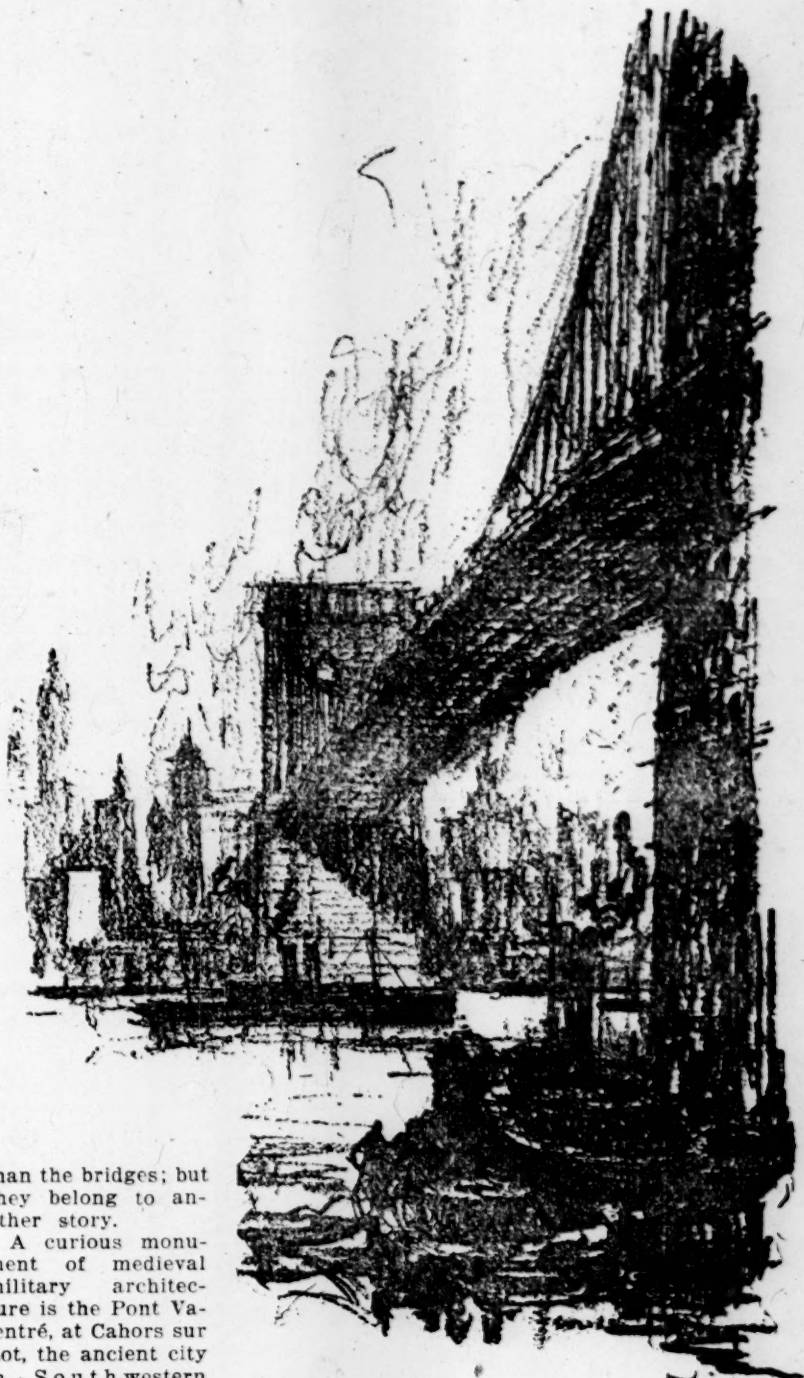
Among modern steel bridges the great cantilever railroad bridge at Quebec, the last completing link in the national transcontinental railway system, which unites the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, is in interest second to none. Its most conspicuous claim to celebrity is its distinction of being the longest span bridge in the world, measuring 1800 feet. Its closest rivals in length of span are the Forth cantilever bridge and the Brooklyn and Williamsburg suspension bridges. It is the Quebec

bridge which compels vivid interest by its dramatic and troubled career during its construction period, from which many a lesson of courage and perseverance may be extracted. Indeed, when, in the autumn of 1917, the middle span, which, incidentally, is the largest singly fabricated part of any structure ever made, weighing 5400 tons, was successfully placed in position, it meant that a bold engineering dream of 30 years had at last crystallized.

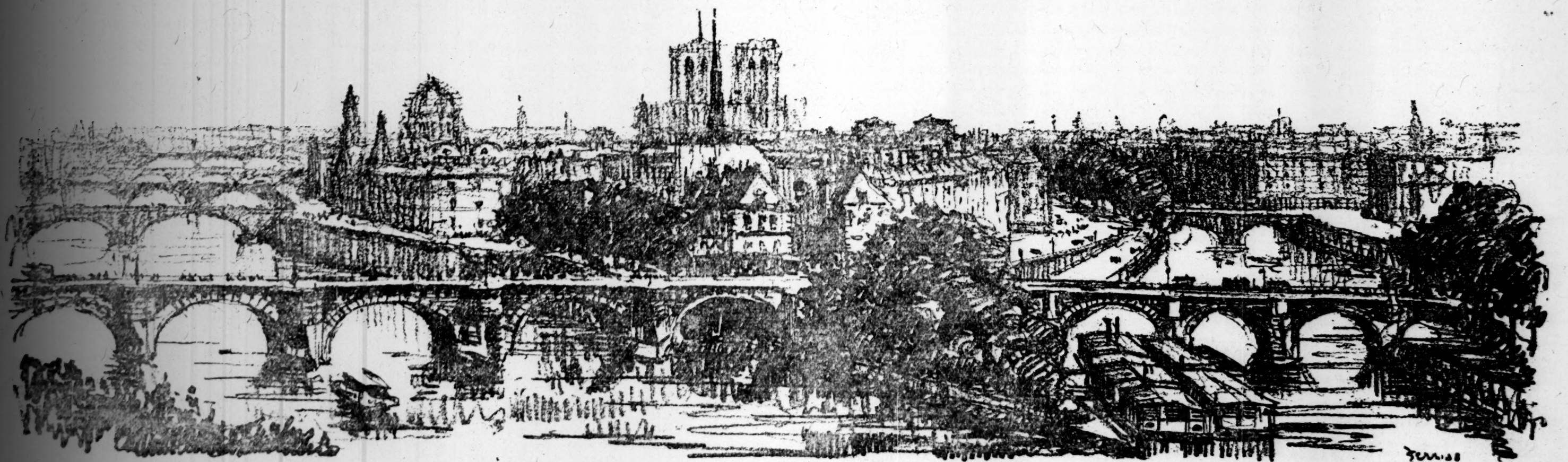
It must have been with no small trepidation that the crowds, high officials and distinguished guests, watched the huge middle span, which had been floated on scows and towed to the bridge from a distance of 3½ miles, being jacked up once more to a height of 150 feet.

FROM the accounts of eyewitnesses, it was a stirringly dramatic spectacle to see the gigantic, unwieldy structure rising slowly above the river. There was relief and thanksgiving in every heart when, without a mishap, the span was at last securely placed on the cantilevers. Then steamboat and factory whistles were let loose for miles around, towns and villages were decorated and flags thrown to the breeze in celebration.

The Quebec Bridge carries two railroad tracks and two broad passenger footways. Its appearance has been unfavorably compared with that of the Forth Bridge, and regret has been voiced that there is no apparent attempt on the part of the engineers of the Canadian bridge to combine beauty and usefulness. Still, there it stands, looking back, in peaceful security, on troubled years, defying with serene faith in its strength the onslaught of thundering express trains; and who shall blame the railroad authorities for rejoicing in the great bridge's usefulness and reliability, without sighing overmuch about a beauty that might have been?



The Brooklyn Bridge, New York



Pont Neuf, Paris, stretching across the two arms of the Seine, which form the Ile de la Cité



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The One Shall Be Taken and the Other Left

IF THE King in "Hamlet" had happened to live in the Twentieth Century, in the days of Chinese revolutions and Russian republics, he might have altered his opinion that.

"There's such divinity doth hedge a king,  
That treason can but peep to what it would,  
Acts little of his will."

But if the person of the King is no longer inviolable, the person of the bartender, apparently, is. If a man is a butler, and spends much of his time in dispensing tea and coffee, he must go and make shells or something to help on the war. Not so the bartender. All the bartender has to do is to attend to unfitting people for helping on the war, and the law is apparently on his side. Is it any wonder that Mr. Bumble once so far forgot himself, as to declare, in a moment of injured innocence or righteous indignation, "The law's an ass"? In the States, today, the one may be taken and the other left, and it is the butler who is taken and the bartender who is left. And the law apparently imagines that this tends to promote the unity of the country in making war, and that the butler has no grievance at his enforced service.

Now it so happens that the city of Boston, and other parts of the United States, are being cheerfully told that there is such a lack of labor that the difficulty of maintaining the coal supply is severe and that there is danger of a shortage this winter. Indeed the great success of the Fuel Administration, up to the present time, seems to have been in assuring people of what it cannot do for them. It cannot, for instance, get them coal. But one of the reasons why it cannot get them coal has been confided to the public by the National Coal Association, composed of the bituminous coal operators. This association, which represents bituminous coal operators with an annual production of 400,000,000 tons, has come out with a perfectly definite statement on the subject of the threatened deficiency. "The country," it declares, with a simplicity which it is impossible to deny, "cannot have both liquor and sufficient coal this winter." There is the whole question in a nutshell. Coal or liquor? And the gentlemen responsible for seeing that everybody is properly employed reply wholeheartedly that the butler shall be taken and the bartender left. Some day the women of the country, perhaps, will rise up and demand that the dwellinghouse shall have coal even if the saloon is heatless, and that the butler shall be joined by the bartender, by the brewery employee, and by the whole body of men who are at present protected by the divinity which doth hedge about the liquor interests.

As a matter of fact, however, if Dr. Garfield would cut the supply of coal off from the breweries, the bartender and the brewery employee would be under the necessity of going to join the butler in the munition factories. And in that blessed day the butler might come by his own, for it is perfectly certain that the efficiency of the workers of the country would be considerably increased, since, according to the Public Charities' report, there are 100,000 drunkards in the country, whilst it is a conservative and common estimate that a minimum of 75 per cent of crime is to be traced back to the saloon. It is not, of course, to be supposed that the 100,000 drunkards could be made into effective workers in a day. The saloon has seen to it that a great number of them never can be physically restored. At the same time the drain upon the workers of the population would be very considerably lessened if the drunkards ceased from drinking, the tramps from tramping, and the criminals from indulging in crime. There are 50,000 tramps, it is said, 100,000 drunkards, 150,000 insane people, and 250,000 criminals in the country. Now, accepting the conservative estimate that only 75 per cent of these are the product of the saloon, imagine the addition to the ranks of the workers if the doors of the saloon should be permanently closed. In Rome the doors of the Temple of Janus were kept open whenever the country was at war, and appropriately enough the doors of the saloon, the temple of Bacchus, are kept open permanently, in civilized Christian countries, typifying that those countries are at war with drink and crime, or should it be said with temperance and law?

But, in the words of a great French writer, "Revenons à nos moutons," to return to the coal question. Dr. Garfield and the Fuel Administration have had it put fairly and squarely up to them by the National Coal Association. Are they going to give the public coal next winter, or are they not? If they are, the Coal Association says, they have got to stop drink in the mines, and that means elsewhere, and a very simple way for the Fuel Administration to help in stopping drink is to prevent drink getting coal. But if the Fuel Administration does not prevent drink getting coal, drink will take extremely good care that the ordinary householder does not get coal during the winter. Dr. Garfield seems to suspect this. Yet those gentlemen who are responsible for the suppression of unnecessary services are engaged in taking the butler and letting the bartender go. But lest anybody should think that the National Coal Association is a body of brutal capitalists, engaged in robbing the workingman of his beer, and so taking its stand amongst the enemies of the country, as the head of the Shipping Board appears to think, by arousing dangerous strikes, let reference be had to Mr. Frank Farrington, the President of the United Mine Workers of America, for the State of Illinois. Mr. Farrington, it has been openly declared in the press, and no repudiation of the statement appears to have been received from Mr. Farrington, has expressed his concurrence with the findings of the National Coal Association, whilst the Chairman of the Association's Coal Production Committee has summed the question up succinctly, in the single sentence, "It is

now up to Congress to make a clean-cut choice between booze for the mining communities and coal for the war and the public."

The public is awaiting the decision of Congress, and when the winter comes, the country will know exactly whom to blame. Meantime Dr. Garfield has it in his power to cut off the breweries' supply of coal in order that the war industries and the public may obtain coal. Indeed there seems no escape for Dr. Garfield from the dilemma. As head of the Fuel Administration he has to decide whether the breweries or the public shall have the coal. Which is to be taken, and which is to be left? When the mercury begins to fall, if it is the public which has been left, the public may be found making inquiries of the Fuel Administration as to the reasons.

Of course there is the perennial argument, a veritable "hardy perennial," that the country cannot afford to be sober, and that the ordinary taxpayer should remember that he has a duty to his family, and that charity begins at home, and so choose between his own family and temptation to his neighbor. When, however, it comes to this question, the ordinary taxpayer had better pay a little more attention to his Bible, than he is used to, in settling these moral questions. There was once a disagreeable person, by the name of Habakkuk, of whom nothing is known, except that he is supposed to have lived in Jerusalem, about the year 600 B. C. He wrote a little book, not much bigger than what would be called a tract today, but in it he said certain things, which are worthy the notice of quite a lot of people, and one of them, in particular, which might be recommended to the Solomons who sit in judgment on the bartender and the butler. And it is this, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness."

### Major Fox's Testimony

THE story unfolded recently by Major Fox, a British prisoner of war escaped from Germany, in which he told with simple directness of his experiences during three years in German hands, and of the things which he saw with his own eyes in the German prison camps and elsewhere, demands attention. A normal human being naturally shrinks from hearing of the things which Major Fox related to his audience at Newport, England, because such things are not normal to humanity. He shrinks still more perhaps from discussing them. And yet just because they are not normal, the fact that these outrages are being committed and all that this fact means is apt to be lost sight of.

With a vividness all the more remarkable because so largely unconscious, Major Fox showed, first of all, the terrible shock with which the British soldier, who would "gladly have called his foe noble," found him out utterly ignoble. The major tells how, in the course of the first battle of Ypres, he and his men captured some 200 prisoners together with officers; how he sympathized with the officers, offered them refreshment, told them it was "jolly hard luck" for them, and did all he could for them and their men; how, a few hours afterwards he was in German hands, and when he was brought to the officer who was to have charge of him, this officer "turned and spat at him full in the face." That was the beginning of three years of insults, suffering, and degradation, days at a time in crowded filthy cattle trucks, without food or water, with interludes at wayside stations where women offered them food, and snatched it away again on learning they were English.

Then once in the camp, they were destined to be the daily helpless witnesses of outrages on common humanity the like of which the world has few records outside the annals of the Inquisition. Let one case be taken, and its significance appreciated. Three clerks from Paris were forced to work in the coal mines. Utterly inexperienced and unfitted for the work, at the end of a day of toil, their output was too small and they were condemned to twenty-four hours in the steam cell, and now let Major Fox complete the story. "The steam cell," he said, "is small, and when the men are inside and the door closed, hot steam is turned on, and there is no release for twelve hours. At the end of twelve hours, the door was opened, and the strongest of the three was able to walk out, and pull a half-conscious brother after him. The third was dead. Soup was given to the survivors, and then they were ordered back, the stronger of the two being ordered to carry the other one. He refused. 'One brother,' he said, 'died last night; I will not carry another one in to die.' The German sergeant in charge, for a reply, took his rifle and shot the half-stupefied Frenchman dead before the eyes of his comrade."

Now this was not an isolated case of barbarity, the depraved device of some German soldier. The steam cell is apparently a recognized German institution. It is one of many such institutions, all of which have, so far as any known protest to the contrary goes to show, the full approval and recognition of the German people. This, indeed, is the very essence of all those enormities which have passed into common parlance under the name of German outrages. They have the sanction of the German people. There is no use in railing against them, still less is to be gained by protests. They should, however, be noted, not because they are outrageous acts but because they are revealing acts, because, week by week, as the war goes on, the full stature of Germany is being revealed, as is also the standing of those who would help her, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly. Thus are men learning the full task that lies before them. Those who are fighting on the side of right in this war cannot afford to lose sight of these things. However bitter the task may be, they must resolutely put themselves in the way of gauging the extent of the evil to be overcome, and of which an end must surely be made.

### Where the United States Will Gain

THE United States went into the war with no thought of conquest, accession of new territory, trade expansion or material reward in any form. With the return of peace it will present no bill to its allies for services rendered. It will make no sudden call for moneys advanced. More

than that, publicly and privately, it will aid in the work of rehabilitation of Belgium, France, Poland, Serbia, Rumania, Italy, and Russia. It will gladly and promptly help to float whatever new loans Great Britain, France, and Italy may need in the reconstruction period.

In what manner, then, will the United States derive benefit from its participation in the mighty struggle for the protection of human liberties? Morally, its gains will be immeasurable; politically, a new epoch will have opened in its history. It will have the respect of the whole world; the gratitude of the greater and better part of it. It will have rooted its institutions deeply and securely in a democracy that has been made safe. It will have achieved within itself, by itself, for itself, economic reforms, priceless in character, that perhaps could not have been brought about in a hundred years as things were going before the war.

When the military caste in Berlin set the war going, it little knew what forces it was awakening and putting into action. Its ultimate aim was domination by autocracy throughout the earth; its main accomplishment has been the certain destruction of that system. Whatever else the war has done, it has strengthened popular government.

The United States was headed toward plutocracy, without realizing it. Trusts and monopolies were in the saddle. Wealth was becoming the nation's idol; pursuit of it the principal occupation of the people, and where dollar-grabbing was not practiced for power, it was followed as a means of obtaining selfish pleasure. The war has brought the Republic back to its senses, back to fundamentals. It has already, and only a beginning is made so far, wrought changes in popular thought, sentiment, and conviction which centuries will not be able to reverse or erase. Aside from that pearl beyond valuation, a national consciousness of duty performed, the United States, at the beginning of the era of peace which is soon to dawn upon the world, and largely as a result of its participation in a war which plunged the world into darkness, has tangible reward in the inauguration of public control over utilities intimately, and even vitally, related to the progress, prosperity, and happiness of its people.

The taking over of the rails and the wires by the federal authority is, of course, a war measure, and therefore temporary in character. But does anybody suppose that these changes will not, in some measure, be made permanent? The act of placing under government control the railroads and the telegraph and telephone wires of the country simply extends over communication the authority already largely exercised by the postal system. Who would dare, in these days, to propose the return of mail-carrying to private interests? Who will dare, during or after the war, to return the rails and wires to unlimited private control?

A long period of adjustment, however, lies before the nation. Control over necessities will not stop at rails and wires, although that acquirement, contrary to the belief of many, may postpone extension for an indefinite time. Governmental management is very likely to be disappointing and unsatisfactory, at first. Interests opposed to public control will perhaps strive to make it so. The beginning of public ownership will resemble the beginning of democratic government. It will be somewhat crude. It may display weaknesses. It may be wanting in efficiency. It may, for a time, fall short of the expectations of even its best friends. But there will probably be no going back. It will eventually succeed.

The great gain for the people of the United States through the war will be found in the strengthening of their determination to govern themselves not partly but wholly; not merely politically, but economically. The war has already given them a great start in this direction.

### Spa

THE little hill town in the Liège district of Belgium which gave its name, Spa, to the typical pleasure resort boasting springs, is enjoying a very questionable notoriety. For some time it has been one of the headquarters of the German war lord. In a sense, of course, Spa has always been a royal town. It began its long and eventful career with royalty, and the queen of King Leopold and his daughters made its small palace a place for frequent "villeggiature." Curiously enough, the first of the monarchs who gave it enduring fame was that Germanized Russian Emperor, Peter the Great. In 1717 he was at Spa, and in his memory the little Pouhon spring was inclosed and perpetuated for the benefit of posterity. Monarchs of his and other reigning European families followed. There was Gustavus III of Sweden, the Emperor Joseph II, a former Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Emperor Paul, to mention some of them at random. Their presence in the town, the seasons which they spent there, and even the spots where they resided, were placed on faithful record. It is the peculiar characteristic of Spa that it has always cherished the memory of its distinguished visitors. The visit, say, of a Talleyrand, a Byron, or a Beaconsfield would be sure to be perpetuated by means of a dedicatory tablet on the walls of the house or hotel in which he dwelt. Today the historical commemorative tablets are sprinkled over the dwellings within a stone's throw of the Place Royale. But this perpetuation is only ephemeral and makeshift when compared with the distinction and "immortality" conferred by Spa's famous "Golden Book." Locally this is known also as the Cascade monumentale, and comprises a fountain with symbolic genii, the "book" being formed by a huge scroll upon which the names of the distinguished visitors have been inscribed.

Consciously or unconsciously, the German has temporarily established Deutschland not only where the much-hated English have established their villas, practiced their insular customs, and set their "perfidious" fashions, but where international society used to hold a kind of truce. Galignani, in the twenties of last century, put it thus: "Amidst the bloodiest wars this place has been respected, and the subjects of every belligerent state live here in perfect union." Long before the great gambler for world-power arrived in Spa, the once "fatal attraction" of the gambling tables had vanished from the pretty

place at the foot of the wooded hills. In its stead, the German will have found exasperating traces of an English "occupation" that are well-nigh ineradicable. All through the Eighteenth Century, when the Prince Bishops of Liège had a financial interest in the town, Spa was frequented by the English, who preferred it to Baden or Pyrmont. The English nobility were, perhaps, the most numerous of the "guests" of the town, and the popularity of the place among English people did not decline until after the French Revolution. For some years before the outbreak of the present war Spa revived in favor.

The life of Spa has doubtless considerably changed since the days when crowds of French, Belgians and English passed along its narrow main street en route to the Casino or the band-stand on the Place Royale, or sought the shade of the ancient elms of the charming little Parc de Sept Heures. In those days one made the promenade of the outlying springs in the woods, as "an understood thing," or climbed, of an afternoon, to the pavilion on the Montagnes Russes, or wandered up the beautiful Promenade des Français to the outlooks high above the town.

### Notes and Comments

THERE have been Red Guards and White Guards for some time in Russia, and now there are Black Guards, a term which is supposed, in some quarters, to have given rise to the familiar word "blackguard." The word blackguard, as the world knows, means, in the definition of Mr. Murray, "a scoundrelly-foul-mouthed person," and was the nom de guerre chosen by Carlyle to describe the duc de Belleisle, whom he was wont, after his manner, to refer to as that "famous blackguard man." Whether, however, the word blackguard did originate in this way, is a very open question.

IN THE old days the regiments of the British Army were known by the color of their uniforms, as the White Regiment, the Blue Regiment, or the Red Regiment, and so ad infinitum. It is quite possible, therefore, that there was a Black Regiment. The Red Regiment, incidentally, was Cromwell's Ironsides. But the term was also used for the Guards of the Dominicans or Black Friars, and came to be applied also to the scullions, in the kitchens of the great houses, whose business it was to look after the pots and pans. The well-known quotation, therefore, from the Elizabethan playwright, Webster, where he speaks, in the "White Devil," of a slave that "rode with the black guard in the Duke's carriage 'mongst spits and dripping pans," may explain the origin of the word, though it has also been suggested that it originated from the torch bearers at funerals, or the link boys who lighted guests home at night from the houses of their entertainment.

THE American people have greeted with approval the taking over of the shipping property, on the Hudson River, formerly owned by the German transatlantic companies like the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American. The property, it is understood, is to be retained by the government and not turned back to its former owners at the end of the war. One may now look for a statement from Herr Ballin cheerfully announcing to the deluded German people that the companies have disposed of their American property, having scorned to have any commercial dealings with the perfidious Americans in the future.

FLAGS have played such an important decorative and patriotic rôle, during the war, that it is worth while, apropos of Belgium's Day and the fête day of the Queen of the Belgians, calling attention to the significant rôle which the American flag played in Brussels in August, 1914. Brand Whitlock, the best authority for the incident, says: "When the Germans ordered down the Belgian flag, everywhere a Belgian flag came down an American flag went up." The people saw that the Germans did not like this procedure, and thereupon displayed the American flag all the more "until Brussels looked as though it had been decorated for the Fourth of July." Was this symbolic of the freedom which is soon to come to Belgium?

THERE is a movement on foot to bring together the miscellaneous singers of neighborhoods in cities and towns for training so that they can give concerts periodically in the open air. Community singing has long been encouraged in the West, and there is reason to believe that it could be made popular in the East of the United States. Thus, a local newspaper says that "Lowell (Mass.) has thousands of good singers, whose voices could produce a volume of melody that would surprise all of us if only they could be brought together in some proper place and given a chance to sing." No doubt; but a problem, perhaps more pressing at this time, is the getting together of miscellaneous whistlers in some proper place, behind closed doors and shutters, where they may have a chance to whistle to their hearts' content. As a war measure this would be a positive relief to patrons of railroads and traction lines.

IN NEW YORK STATE the police receive \$50 reward for every delinquent they can secure who has deliberately evaded the Selective Draft Law. While "out West," the sheriff and the posses have occasionally been called upon to hunt this type with gun and motor car or broncho, it is to the eternal credit of the patriotism of the East that the New York police are not getting rich at the military game of "head-hunting."

LABOR DAY is to be observed in the United States as another ship-launching day, and it is expected that the launchings will exceed, as to both number of ships and amount of tonnage, the launchings of July 4. It is earnestly to be desired, however, that ships in readiness for launching earlier may not be held on the ways. The place for them is in the water, and the sooner they reach it the better, regardless of fixed occasions or celebrations.